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RUSSIANS SLOWLY PRESS FOE BACK TO FRONTIER

Defeat Three German Columns Near Border

GROUND IS WON IN CARPATHIANS

Garrison at Przemysl About At Its Last Gasp, Quits Fighting

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 21.—As far as the land operations are concerned the eastern front holds the most interest. The Russians, despite the swampy condition of the ground, are slowly, according to Petrograd despatches, pressing the Germans back to the East Prussian frontier, their latest achievement being to defeat three German columns which had set out on the road to Ostrolenka from Myszyniec, which is not far from the German frontier.

From the same source comes a statement that Przemysl is at its last gasp, and that the garrison is getting rid of its ammunition preparatory to surrendering.

Win Positions in Carpathians.

PETROGRAD, via London, March 22, 2 a.m.—The war office tonight issued the following communication:

"From the middle Niemen to the Russian advance posts quiet continues. On the other part of the front on the right and left banks of the Vistula and in east Galicia there is no important change.

"In the Carpathians considerable success has been obtained in the Svidnik and Smolink districts, where the Russians secured in several regions the enemy's principal positions.

"The Russians have taken 2400 prisoners, 46 of them officers, and two guns and five machine guns. All the enemy's attacks in the direction of Uzsok and Munkazs have been repulsed.

Prussians Uneasy at Memel's Fall.

"Near Urzemysl there was no fighting.

"On the west front the Russians captured the village of Krassinik. All around the fortress the garrison has been driven from the line of its fortifications."

On the east front the only vigorous operations reported are those on the right wing near Augustowa, according to an earlier official statement.

"The Russian movement on Memel caused the enemy much uneasiness and the German position along the rest of the front seems to indicate that a prolonged lull is about to begin.

"In Bukowina a decisive struggle for the possession of Czernowitz is expected."

Fighting Fierce at Memil.

PETROGRAD, March 21.—The following official statement was issued here Saturday night:

"A German communication issued March 19, concerning the advance of the Russian troops on Memil (East Prussia), threatens reprisals against Russian towns and villages for any losses sustained by the Memil population. The Russian general staff hereby announces that Memil was openly defended by an armed enemy force. The battle took place in the streets. The civilian population having taken part in the battle our troops were compelled to take corresponding action. Therefore if the Germans carry out their threats against the peaceful civilian population of Russia these acts of the German troops must be regarded not as reprisals but as independent acts and moral responsibility for the consequences must rest on the Germans."

CANADIAN MET DEATH GALLANTLY

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PARIS, March 21.—Jules Casagne of the 23rd infantry, a Canadian volunteer, is mentioned in the orders of the day. He made a rush upon a German trench and tried to break into the protecting roof. His bayonet and rifle were broken but he refused to surrender and was killed on the spot

SON OF EX-ALDERMAN OF CALGARY SLAIN

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CALGARY Alta. March 21.—Rejecting all requests made to him that he remain in the record office in London Pte. Harry Adshead, son of an ex-alderman of Calgary, who enlisted in this city on the outbreak of hostilities, insisted on being in the thick of the fighting in France. The result is he is now "dead of wounds" received in the action at Neuve Chappelle.

FRENCH REGAIN ONE OF LOST VILLAGES

Germans Take Positions in Alsace But Could Not Hold Both—Bombard Cathedral.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PARIS, via London, March 21, 11:40 p.m.—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"The enemy has again bombarded the cathedral at Soissons, firing 27 shells and causing serious damage to the edifice on which, contrary to the German assertions, no observation station has ever been installed. Nor is it true that the Red Cross flag has been hoisted on the cathedral.

"In the Champagne we made slight progress last evening in the east of ridge 196, northeast of Le Mesnil. To-day only a bombardment occurred.

"In the Argonne there was rather a sharp rifle fire all day but no artillery attack was made. We have maintained our gains of yesterday, notwithstanding two violent counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"In the Vosges we lost yesterday Great and Little Reich Akerkopf, but we have since recovered Little Reich Akerkopf and lodged a counter-attack for the recovery of Great Reich Akerkopf. The battle continues."

Germans Claim Prisoners.

BERLIN, March 21.—An official statement on the progress of the fighting issued today by the war office is as follows:

"Southeast of Ypres a British aeroplane was shot down and the aviators taken prisoners.

"Two French attempts to dislodge

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KAISER WORRIED BY SUCCESS OF ALLIES

Cannot Allow Odessa to Become Another Hamburg, His Majesty Tells Turkish Minister.

LONDON, March 21.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says:

"The emperor received Djavid Bey, the Turkish minister of finance, yesterday, when the Dardanelles situation was discussed.

"In an interview which appeared in the Berlin papers Djavid Bey intimated that the emperor was much concerned about the possible fall of Constantinople, not only because of the tremendous political difficulties that would arise but because the forcing of the Dardanelles would bring the allies to Odessa.

"He is quoted as saying: 'We cannot allow Odessa to become another Hamburg.'"

PLAN NEW ATTACK ON DARDANELLES

Admirals of Allied Fleet Hold Conference

QUEEN ELIZABETH AGAIN SCORES HITS

Drifting Mines Chief Danger--Panic Spreads in Constantinople

(Special to The Daily News.)

PARIS, March 21.—Admirals of the allied fleet have conferred aboard the French flagship Suffren regarding their future course in attempting to force the Dardanelles and are believed to have decided on a general attack, says a Tenedos despatch to the Havas agency.

The Gaulois, a French battleship, which was badly damaged along the water line by shells from the Turkish forts, is anchored in deep water off Mavrais island, while her sister ship, the Charlemagne, is standing by to offer assistance if needed. It has been found difficult to make immediate repairs because of stormy weather and high seas.

Complete details of the damage suffered by the forts has not been obtained, but the allied commanders believe it was serious. Fort Kum-Kaleha, which has been repaired by the Turks, directed an accurate fire against the warships.

Establish Fire Superiority.

LONDON, March 21.—The admiralty issued the following statement tonight:

"Unfavorable weather has interrupted the operations in the Dardanelles and the amount of damage to the forts by the bombardment of March 18 cannot be ascertained.

"No great expectations should, however, be based on this as owing to the losses caused by drifting mines the attack was not pressed to its conclusion on that day.

"The power of the fleet to dominate the fortresses by superiority of fire seems to be established. Various other dangers and difficulties will have to be encountered but nothing has happened which justifies the belief that the cost of the undertaking will exceed what has always been expected and provided for.

"Admiral Derobeck has telegraphed to the admiralty as follows:

"'I desire to bring to the notice of your lordships the splendid behavior of the French squadron. Their heavy loss leaves them quite undaunted. They were led into close action by Rear Admiral Guepratte with the greatest gallantry.'"

Drifting Mines Chief Trouble.

LONDON, March 22.—Drifting mines carried hither and thither by the shifting currents in the Dardanelles now furnish the chief difficulty of the allied fleets, according to the Tenedos correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. With the object of thwarting the work of the mine sweepers, the Turks send out small craft at night which cut the ropes, trusting to the currents that prevail to carry some of them against the warships.

The indirect fire of the allied ships Thursday is said to have been effective. The Queen Elizabeth did effective work.

The despatch says that the forts Kalid Kahr are said to have been damaged by the shells of the allied ships on Thursday and if this should prove to be true it is evidence of great progress.

Flags were at half mast and bells tolled all afternoon as a signal of mourning for the loss of the three battleships which hit mines.

Rich Flee from Constantinople.

ATHENS, March 21.—Every day the conditions in Constantinople get worse. The panic continues and the rich are leaving the city. The fear of a revolution in the provinces necessitates all German and Austrian subjects concentrating in Constantinople where over 4000 are congregated.

ATHENS, March 20, via London, March 21, 12:44 p.m.—The Turkish forces on the coast of the gulf of Smyrna have been reinforced to the number of 80,000; 10,000 troops have been sent to strengthen the garrison of the Dardanelles.

KITCHENER WARNS WORKERS AT DOCKS

Section Among Men at Liverpool Refuses to Work Overtime—Has Serious and Dangerous Effect

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—"If this appeal has no effect, I shall have to consider steps that will have to be taken to insure what is required at Liverpool being done," was the declaration made by Lord Kitchener in a letter which he personally handed to James Sexton, secretary of the Dockers' union.

Lord Kitchener, who spent the weekend in inspecting the docks and at Manchester and Birmingham the battalions and other units of his new army, expressed surprise in his letter that "there is a section among the Liverpool dockers who still refuse to work overtime. Should they refuse to work overtime during the weekend and on Saturday, I fell sure that these men can hardly realize that their action in thus congesting the docks and delaying munitions of war and food required by our men at the front is having a serious and dangerous effect and must be stopped.

"I hope this message will put things right for the future. At this time we look to every British man who ever he may be to do all in his power to help in carrying the war to a successful conclusion and in this the men can do their share, thus helping their comrades now fighting in France."

RUSSIAN ADVANCE CUTS TURKISH LINES

Enemy Deprived of Means of Communication with Erzerum—Moslem Assaults Repulsed.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PETROGRAD March 21.—An official statement says:

"In the Caucasus the Russian advance is in the direction of the sea thus depriving the enemy of all means of operating in the Transchorek region or of transporting troops and munitions to Erzerum."

An official statement issued by the general staff of the army of the Caucasus dated Friday says:

"In the direction of Tchoruk our artillery and infantry repulsed Turkish attempts to seize positions we had occupied previously.

"In the direction of Olti our advance units successfully advanced fter putting to flight bands of Askaris and Turks.

"On the other parts of the front there was no fighting."

Moslems Put to Flight.

PETROGRAD, March 21, via London, March 22, 2:44 a.m.—An official communication from the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus says:

"We have repulsed attempts of the Turks to take the offensive in the coast region. In the district of Tchoruk after an engagement the Turks were driven toward Artvin.

"In the region between Ardanutch and Olti, the Turks are falling back westward. In the valley of Alashgerd we occupied two important points after an engagement in which the Turks were put to flight."

J. P. SWEDBERG DEAD; COMMITTED SUICIDE

Had Been Closely Identified With Mining in Nelson District for Past Twenty-Four Years

J. P. Swedberg, since 1890 a resident of Nelson and one of the most prominent and most successful prospectors in this district, committed suicide in the early hours of Sunday morning by hanging himself in a chicken house at the rear of his home near the corner of Carbonate and Cedar streets. Neither his family nor near acquaintances can in any way account for the act, though it is stated that Mr. Swedberg since he came to the city on Monday, from the Granite mine, a few miles west of the city, had been drinking heavily.

The suicide had evidently been premeditated by Mr. Swedberg, for early in the evening during the absence of his family he had cut away a portion of the clothesline at the house and prepared it in the chicken house for his suicide. This is shown by the fact that the clothesline was known to be intact on Saturday evening, while on the return of Mrs. Swedberg and family shortly after midnight Saturday they state they had noticed it was severed but thought nothing of it.

On Saturday evening, it is stated by the police, who investigated the case, Mrs. Swedberg and other members of the family accompanied by friends attended the ball of the Scandinavian Aid & Fellowship society held in Oddfellows hall. Mr. Swedberg remained at home with some of the younger children. On their return from the

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SHOTS SEND TEUTON SHIP BACK TO PORT

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 21.—The German merchant ship Odenwald, which attempted to leave port this afternoon without obtaining clearance papers, was stopped as she was passing out of the entrance to the harbor by two shots across her bow from a 5-inch gun and direct shots from a maxim. She then returned and was taken in charge by the collector of customs.

ZEPPELINS HURL BOMBS ON PARIS

Damage Is Unimportant, Some Persons Injured

EXPLOSIVE FALLS IN NURSERY, BABY SAFE

Anti-Aircraft Cannon Roar and Planes Pursue German Raiders

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PARIS, March 21.—Zeppelin airships raided Paris early this morning and dropped a dozen bombs but the damage done wis unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured but only one seriously. Four of the aircraft started across the capital, following the valley of the Oise, but only two reached their goals. Missiles also were dropped at Compiegne, Ribecourt and Dreslincourt but without result.

Paris remained calm while the aerial invasion was in progress and residents of the city exhibited more curiousity than fear as to the results. Trumpets gave the signal that all lights must be extinguished as soon as warning was received of the zeppelins' approach. Searchlights were turned up into the clouds, anti-craft guns opened fire and aeroplanes rose to attack the Germans but their operations were hampered by a heavy mist.

An official communication regarding the raid declares it served only to show how well the defensive arrangements would work out when put to the test. The statement follows:

"Between 1:15 and 3 o'clock this morning four zeppelins started toward Paris from the direction of Compiegne, following the valley of the Oise. Two were compelled to return before reaching Paris, one at Ecouen (10 miles north of Paris), the other at Mantes, on the Seine, 36 miles from Paris.

Seven or Eight Injured

"The other two were attacked by aircraft guns and only passed over outlying districts of the northwestern part of Paris and neighboring suburbs. They withdrew after having dropped a dozen bombs, some of which did not explode. The damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured but only one seriously.

"The different stations for anti-aircraft defense opened fire upon the zeppelins, which were constantly kept illuminated by searchlights. One appeared to have been hit. The aeroplane squadron took part in the action but the mist hampered pursuit.

"Summing up, the zeppelin raid on Paris was a complete failure. It only served to demonstrate how well the defensive arrangements work. The population was calm. On their way back the zeppelins dropped a dozen incendiary bombs on Compiegne, doing only unimportant damage. Bombs were dropped on Ribecourt and Dreslincourt, to the north of Compiegne, without result."

The lights of the city flickered and then disappeared as city firemen hastened through the streets blowing on trumpets the note which it had been announced would signal the approach of hostile aircraft.

Keen Excitement, No Panic

Buzzing motors of the aircraft and searchlights from Eiffel tower to the heights of Montmartre caused the keenest excitement among the people of the awakened city but there was no panic.

Thousands strained their eyes in an effort to catch a glimpse of the invading zeppelins, which many claimed to have seen moving swiftly in the vicinity of the Madeleine, or to watch the work of French airmen. Balconies and the roofs of houses in Passy and other quarters were used as vantage points by the curious, while many of the more timid sought refuge in cellars or other places of safety, where they remained until sure all danger was passed. The comparatively few persons who were in the streets were interested spectators, apparently careless of possible danger. All the taxi-

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BULGARIAN BAND INVADES GREECE

Three of Raiders Killed in Fight Which Follows Incursion in Saloniki Villayet.

LONDON, March 21.—Three Bulgarians have been killed and several Greeks injured in a fight which followed an attempted incursion by a Bulgarian band in the Demir-Hissar region, according to an Athens despatch to Reuters.

Demir-Hissar is in the villayet of Saloniki, formerly Turkish territory but now Greek, as a result of the Balkan war.

BRITAIN HAS NEW CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

LONDON, March 22, 2:10 a.m.—Major General Sir William R. Robertson has been appointed chief of the general staff to succeed Major General A. J. Murray.

ITALY APPEARS ON BRINK OF WAR WITH TEUTONS

BOTHA BEATS GERMAN FORCE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 21.—Gen. Botha, at the head of the Union of South Africa forces is reported to have gained an important success over the Germans in southwest Africa, capturing entrenched positions and taking 200 prisoners near Ewakopmund.

ADMIRALTY BELIEVES KARLSRUHE WAS SUNK

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 21.—The secretary of the British admiralty announces that there is every reason to believe that the German cruiser Karlsruhe was sunk in the neighborhood of the West Indies at the beginning of November and that those of her crew who were rescued reached Germany early in December on the steamer Rio Grande, which had been acting in concert with the Karlsruhe.

CASUALTIES SMALL IN DARDANELLES

Total British Losses 61, Says Admiralty Announcement—French Suffered Heavily in Bouvet Disaster.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 21, 11:20 p.m.—The total British casualties in the Dardanelles number 61 killed, wounded and missing, according to the official announcement tonight.

A statement made public by the admiralty shows that the total casualties among the officers of the British ships engaged in the fighting in the Dardanelles last Thursday when the Irresistible and Ocean were sunk were four killed and two wounded on the Irresistible and three killed on the Inflexible.

A casualty list of the men showed that 20 of the men on board the inflexible and four on the Irresistible were killed.

PARIS, March 21.—Only 64 of the crew of the French battleship Bouvet were saved when it met destruction in the Dardanelles Thursday. Six hundred and forty officers and men were on board.

FORTY-FIVE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 21.—The admiralty announces that from the beginning of the war to March 1 British vessels sunk number 57. Twelve were sunk by mines and 45 by submarines. Twenty-five British fishing vessels were sunk.

SERVIAN CANNON SILENCES ENEMY

Artillery Shows Superiority Over Austrian Guns in Duel Near Belgrade—Boats Destroyed

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 21, 4:40 p.m.—Resumption of military operations by Austria against Servia is indicated in a message from Nish received here today by the Servian legation. The telegram follows:

"In an artillery duel near Belgrade on the morning of March 16, our guns showed superiority over the enemy, whose fire was devoid of result, although artillery of very heavy calibre was used.

"Our artillery destroyed numerous boats gathered along the banks of the river. Our fire soon forced the enemy to cease firing."

Austrian and German Subjects Urged to Leave

DEPART QUICKLY, CONSULS ADVISE

Officers Called to Colors. Greek Navy Ready for Action

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 21.—The relations between Italy and Austria are believed to have reached an acute stage. Advices from Rome say Austrian and German subjects have been advised by their consuls to leave Italy at the shortest possible time, and that a number of Germans who recently arrived in Italy are being watched because of the suspicion that they are military spies.

There have been reports for some days that Germany's offers to secure the continued neutrality of Italy by inducing Austria to cede Trent and other territory to her were not meeting with success.

Italy, it was said, demanded that the territory be handed to her immediately, but the Teutons wish to make the transfer after the war.

Following this came reports that Austria had commenced strengthening her southern frontier and, according to a despatch received in Paris from Rome today, Italian officers of all armies belonging to the first line who have been on half pay have been called to the colors. In military circles here the orders are conceded as significant, it being contended that officers belong to the public administration from which they would not be called until the situation was serious.

There are also reports that Greece is preparing to adopt a more active attitude. Following a series of prolonged cabinet meetings at Athens, the Greek minister of marine is quoted as having indicated that the government was about to engage in an important enterprise.

ROME, via Paris, March 2.—Delayed—The official military journal today published an order recalling under the rules of Dec. 21 all reservists born between the years 1882 and 1887.

Greece Seeks Guarantees.

LONDON, March 21.—A despatch to Reuter's from Athens says:

"Following a cabinet meeting held Saturday night, today's newspapers which are inclined to support the new cabinet say a more pronounced policy for favoring the triple entente powers is probable, although in the event of adopting that course Greece would obtain all the guarantees that are considered necessary.

"At the conclusion of the cabinet council M. Straters, the minister of marine, said to one journalist that the general situation presented a marked improvement, adding:

"'The impression obtains that we are gravitating toward a more active attitude, surrounded by all guarantees and advantages.'"

GENERAL STEELE TO COMMAND CONTINGENT

WINNIPEG, March 21.—It was officially announced yesterday afternoon that Gen. Steele, subject to the approval of the British war office, will command the Canadian second contingent.

CROWN PRINCE OF BAVARIA IS WOUNDED

LONDON, March 22, 2:28 a.m.—Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has been seriously wounded by a shell according to the Daily Telegraph's Boulogne correspondent.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS MAKE ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 21.—A wild scene occurred in the reichstag on Saturday during the second reading of the budget, according to a Berlin telegram received by Reuters by way of Amsterdam. The tumult was aroused by a speech delivered by George Ledebour, a Socialist deputy, who protested against "the military administration trying to Germanize portions of French territory, which aroused on the part of Alsace and Lorraine a desire for French rule."

The statement was received with an angry outburst on the part of the deputies, some members shouting: "What about the party of peace."

Continuing Herr Ledebour said:

"I endorse everything said in praise of our brave troops and their commanders, but in political performances the military authorities are not up to date. I am horrified to learn that for every German village burned by the Russians three Russian villages shall be burned."

"This is barbarism," shouted Dr. Karl Deniesht, another Socialist, when from the right came indignant protests, one member shouting, "We won't permit the supreme military authorities to be attacked."

When order had been restored Herr Ledebour continued:

"Such a measure strikes not only at the Russians but at the Poles and Lutheranians, on whose co-operation we must count."

This statement resulted in a renewed disturbance and cries of "finish," the deputies springing from their seats and excitedly shouting for order; the vice-president of the house in the meantime having declared that criticism of the army administrators was not permissible.

Encouraged by members of his own party, who shouted: "Speak in the name of your party," Herr Ledebour continued.

"The German policy must be such that these people will see in Germany a shield, a safeguard of their freedom. As a Socialist and as a German patriot I believe I ought to emphasize that I have done this in the interest of my beloved fatherland and of Europe."

Herr Ledebour concluded his speech in the face of loud opposition cries of "Shame."

The leaders of the various parties protested against the remarks made by Ledebour. Major Ernest Bassermann, a National Liberal member,

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BRITISH COLLIER SUNK BY TORPEDO

Cairn Torr Sent to Bottom in English Channel—Crew Makes Its Escape.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 21, 9:45 p.m.—The British steamer Cairn Torr was torpedoed this afternoon off Beachy Head in the English channel and sank, according to a Central News despatch from Eastbourne. Her crew escaped.

Rescue boats put out to her and attempted to tow her into port. She sank eight miles out, however. She was bound from Newcastle for Genoa with coal.

The Cairn Torr was a vessel of 2293 tons and was built in Sunderland in 1904. She was owned by the Cairn line of Newcastle.

BOWSER UNANIMOUSLY IS RENOMINATED AT COAST

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 21.—Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney general in the McBride government, against whom very bitter attacks have recently been made by the Liberals, was significantly honored Saturday evening when he was tendered a unanimous nomination as a Conservative candidate.

C. E. Tisdale, A. H. B. Macgowan, F. W. Welsh, Thomas Duke and Walter Leek were also chosen. The two first mentioned are now members of the legislature, Mr. Welsh is president of the Conservative association, Duke and Leek are both license commissioners. Duke is a very prominent Orangeman. They will stand as what are popularly known in the campaign as "the solid six." In a lengthy speech the attorney-general foreshadowed an election within the next few weeks. April 10, the date previously fixed, had been abandoned and no date had been fixed regarding a new one.

Though the Liberals met on Friday evening for a convention they decided to delay making a choice until election day is actually fixed. Their chief reason aside from that is to secure if possible Rev. Dr. Mackay, a well known Presbyterian divine and the principal of Westminster hall, as the leader of the city ticket. Dr. Mackay has yet been unable to give a reply to the invitation, for he regards the plunge into politics as a serious step. It is said that an arrangement may be made for him to become editor of the Sun, a Liberal newspaper, and he has made various proposals to the party along other lines. It is said that he wants abolished the system of party patronage and to have in its stead an independent commission to make appointments, and he wishes to have the Liberals endorse a strong moral policy. Other candidates are Ralph Smith, M. A. Macdonald, Mayor Taylor, John P. McConnell, F. C. Wade, Patrick Donnelly and Ald. Enright.

The general impression is that the election will occur early in May. Sir Richard McBride left Saturday for the east via Seattle and Chicago. He will confer with federal leaders at Ottawa. Doubtless the question of aiding railway construction in British Columbia will be discussed there in view of the premier's reported failure recently to secure support in his party for giving further aid to the Canadian Northern and the Pacific Great Eastern railways from the provincial treasury.

ZEPPELINS HURL BOMBS ON PARIS

(Continued from Page One)

cabs were stopped and the occupants forced to alight.

Soon a distant roar was heard, but it was not known whether it was caused by the explosion of bombs dropped by the zeppelins or by the fire of anti-aircraft guns. Then reports were received of the explosion of bombs in the Batignolles quartre and the rues Dulong and Desdames, thus making it certain that German aircraft had made another surprise attack.

Reports followed of two powerful explosions between Puteaux and Surnes, suburbs of Paris. Residents of this section reported having seen a large dirigible. The searchlight on Mont Valerin flashed its light on the craft. At the same time cannon firing was heard as well as the whizzing of a powerful motor.

Drops Bomb in Nursery

Gradually the zeppelin disappeared from view in the mist. Official reports show that eight bombs were thrown at Aisnieres, where three persons were wounded. An incendiary bomb set fire to a house at Nueilly but no one was hurt and the flames were quickly extinguished.

One of the projectiles fell through the roof of a residence at La Carenne into the nursery, where a baby was asleep in its cradle. Almost every piece of furniture in the room except the cradle was smashed by flying fragments. The child was not touched.

Two women living in the rue Pooard at Lavallois-Perret, whose husbands are at the front, were awakened by an incendiary bomb dropped through the roof. The chemicals which the missile contained burst into flames but the women escaped unhurt.

Thrown Into Cellar

Ten persons living in a little one-story house in the Place Courcelles, also at Levallois-Perret, had narrow escapes when a bomb apparently somewhat heavier than the others rocked the building. Two youths who fell into the cellar were covered with debris but they were merely bruised and choked with dust when dug out. No one else in the house was hurt.

Other bombs fell in the rue Desdames and the rue Dulong; none of the residents were hurt.

The first bombs began to drop on the outskirts of Paris at 1:15 and the last at 2:05. At 4:30 o'clock the firemen went through the streets trumpeting the signal that all danger was passed and the lights of the city were turned on.

MAKE ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

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said: "We regret the necessity for such reprisal, but if the Russians burn on all sides and violate women shall we consider that this does not demand such action from our military authorities? We must put a stop to this treatment of our people."

Herr Groteben said that if the military authorities were compelled in view of the Russian actions to take the severest reprisals against measures which are punishable under international law they should not be hindered by the representatives of the people.

Minister of the Interior Delbruck asserted that he would not be worthy in the present situation if he replied to Herr Ledebour. This hour would be among his bitterest memories. "Herr Ledebour's criticism is unconstitutional, insulting in form and is directly against the most honorable institutions of our government," declared the minister.

Adjournment was taken to April 18.

BERLIN, March 21.—The so-called "truce of God" among the political parties suffered a bad breach in the reichstag Saturday. Scenes such as have been unknown since the war began and reveal an apparent break in the Socialist ranks.

George Ledbour, a Socialist deputy, made the leading speech for his party and during his remarks criticized the German military authorities. Scheedman, another Socialist, later made a statement on behalf of his party, disavowing Ledbour's attack on the military authorities.

Ledbour's offense consisted in saying he was absolutely horrified when a few days ago the military authorities announced that they would burn three Russian villages for every one burned by the Russians. These words brought a stormy protest from the non-Socialist members, who shouted "treason," "we protest," "call him to order."

Dr. Karl Liebneich, Socialist, uttered the word "barbarism," for which he was called to order.

Herr Standhagen, a Socialist member, criticized the censorship, which he claimed existed purely for military requirements and trended upon politics. The German people, he said, had come to an age where they do not need a censorship. Freedom of press must be restored, precisely for the reason that Germany is gaining a victory and the press must be allowed to discuss a basis of peace.

Deputy Haussmann, a progressive, answering Herr Standhagen, said that the wisdom of proclaiming beforehand that this war would bring no territorial acquisitions would be realized, but it would be equally unwise to arouse the alarm of the neutral countries by proclaiming a lust for territorial acquisitions.

Deputy Hieder recommended the adoption of amendments relating to the assembly and association, which were proposed by the budget committee. The amendments include the repeal of provisions against the use of foreign languages in public meetings and also provisions affecting the status of labor unions.

Clemens Delbruck, vice-chancellor and minister of the interior, stated he was unable to say yet whether the government would be willing to undertake a revision of the law and if it did what form the revision would take.

Dr. Karl Heillfrich, secretary of the imperial treasury, said he believed he could say the subscription to the new war loan would reach 7,000,000,000 marks and perhaps more. He said that a summary of certain localities showed that subscriptions of 3,950,000,000 marks had been made to the new war loan as against 200,000,000 marks subscribed to the first war loan from the same localities. As an example he cited Frankfurt, which subscribed 372,000,000 marks to the new loan, as against 148,000,000 marks to the first.

A Reuter's despatch says the German Socialist newspaper declares that only with the greatest difficulty can bread be bought in Cologne, where several bakeries display signs reading: "No bread today."

These shops at which bread is obtained, according to the newspaper, are literally besieged and soon some outbreak will occur.

The Voertwitz says that both Dr. Liebkneich and Herr Keuhl, Socialists, voted against the budget and that Herr Ledebour and 29 other Socialists left the house before the vote was taken.

CASUALTY LIST OF CANADIANS ISSUED

Killed and Wounded Numerous—Lieut. Eardley Wilmot of Patricias Among Dead

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, March 21.—The following list of casualties among members of the Canadian expeditionary force was announced by the militia department this morning:

1st Battalion

Killed in action—Lieut. W. M. Gallagher, March 12; no next of kin on record.

Wounded—Corp. N. C. Newman, March 13, gunshot wound; next of kin, Mrs. E. C. Newman, Windsor, Ont.

2nd Battalion

Killed in action—Pte. G. Earls, March 12; next of kin, Mrs. Fanny Earls, Cobourg, Ont.

Corp. T. Newman, March 2; next of kin, Mrs. A. Pollo, Oshawa, Ont.

Corp. F. Bremner, March 12; next of kin, J. F. Bremner, Renfrew, Ont.

Corp. W. A. C. Mackay, March 12; next of kin, A. C. Mackay, Renfrew, Ont.

Wounded—Sergt. J. Larkin, March 13, gunshot wound; next of kin, Mrs. J. Larkin, Renfrew, Ont.

Sergt. W. Mantle, March 13, gunshot wound; next of kin, Mrs. Rosa Mantle, Ottawa.

Sergt. W. H. Lacey, March 15, gunshot wound; next of kin, Mrs. Bessie Lacey, Leicestershire, England.

Pte. W. Ramsey, March 15, gunshot wound; next of kin, J. F. Ramsey, Kingston, Ont.

4th Battalion

Wounded—Sapper D. B. Bristlen, March 20; next of kin, Mrs. Jennie Bristlen, Kingston, Ont.

Pte. James Huggins, March 20; next of kin, Edith Huggins, Erith, Eng.

7th Battalion

Wounded—Pte. J. Milroy, March 13, gunshot wound in left arm; next of kin, William Milroy, Sheffield, Eng.

8th Battalion

Wounded—Pte. T. E. Bachelor, shrapnel wound, March 13; next of kin, Beatrice Bachelor, Fort William, Ont.

Pte. C. H. Payne, March 14, gunshot wound; next of kin, C. S. Payne, Birmingham, Eng.

14th Battalion

Killed in action—Pte. C. A. Lapointe, March 4; next of kin, Mrs. A. Lapointe, Montreal, Que.

Pte. C. E. Hunt, March 4; next of kin, Mary A. Hunt, Montreal, Que.

Pte. E. E. Hoopey, March 4; next of kin, George Hooper, Dorchester, Mass.

Sergt. Thomas Moore, March 4; next of kin, Mrs. G. Moore, Montreal.

Pte. Charles M. Molt, March 4; next of kin, M. Molt, Dixton, Cambridge, England.

13th Battalion

Seriously ill—Pte. Wilfrid C. Macdonald, admitted to military hospital, Schorcliffe; next of kin, Miss B. Macdonald, Prince Rupert, B. C.

1st Brigade C. F. A.

Wounded—Lieut. Robert B. Thackeray; next of kin, Mrs. Martha Thackeray, Ottawa, Ont.

No. 2 Field Ambulance

Wounded—Pte. T. C. H. Morgan, March 14, gunshot wound in leg; next of kin, Mrs. M. Morgan, Toronto, Ont.

Princess Patricias

Killed in action—Lieut. F. Lawrence Eardley-Wilmot, March 14; next of kin, Col. A. E. Eardley-Wilmot, West Eard, Devon, England.

Severely wounded—Pte. G. M. Wright, No. 11 general hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in hand; next of kin, G. Wright, Toronto.

Pte. A. W. Stokes, general hospital, Le Trepot, gunshot wound in leg; next of kin, Thomas Stokes, Winnipeg.

Seriously ill—Pte. C. E. Smith, general hospital, Le Treport, enteric fever; next of kin, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Halifax, N. S.

Dangerously wounded—Corp. Leslie Pascie, general hospital, Havre, gunshot wound in ankle; next of kin, N. Pascoe, Cornwall, England.

Wounded—Pte. H. A. Niven, March 19; next of kin, Dr. G. S. Niven, London, Ont.

FRENCH REGAIN ONE OF LOST VILLAGES

(Continued from Page One)

the Germans from a position taken on March 16 on the southern slops of the height at Notre Dame de Lorette have failed.

"We discovered a French observation post protected by a Red Cross flag on the Soissons cathedral. We fired upon the post and destroyed it.

"North of Beausejour, in the Champagne, the Germans successfully advanced. Sappers destroyed several enemy trenches, taking prisoners one officer and 299 unwounded French.

"A position on the height of Reach Ackerkopf, gallantly defended by two battalions of chasseurs and Alpine troops, was stormed yesterday afternoon. The French suffered heavy losses, leaving three officers, 250 men, three machine guns and one mine thrower in the hands of the Germans. French counter-attacks were repulsed.

"To render more impressive our reply to the misdeeds of two Fench aviators at the open Alsatian town of Schlettsaedt, some heavy bombs were dropped by German aviators last night on the fortress of Paris and the railroad junction at Compiegne."

J. P. SWEDBERG DEAD; COMMITTED SUICIDE

(Continued from Page One)

dance, Mr. Swedberg was lying on a lounge and when the family retired he also retired. Some time between the hours of 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the morning Mr. Swedberg slipped from the house unknown to the rest of the family and committed suicide. Mrs. Swedberg first noticed his absence at 6 o'clock and waited a while for his return. When he failed to return she called her son Henry and sent him to look for his father. He discovered that despite the fact that his clothes were in their accustomed place his father was nowhere about the house. He notified the provincial police and Constable Hugh King proceeded to the scene. Upon the arrival of the constable the body had just been found suspended in the chicken-house.

When the body was found the feet were touching the ground and evidently from the bent position of the legs he had deliberately held them off the ground in committing the deed.

An inquest will be held tonight.

Did Much Mining

The late Mr. Swedberg, a native of Sweden, was 49 years of age and the last 24 years he had spent prospecting in the vicinity of Nelson. He was well known here not only among the mining fraternity but by the residents of the city and among his countrymen in the district.

In the early days, around 1890-91, he worked at the Poorman mine at Granite for Link Davenport. Here he was contracting, running drifts and stoping ore and he became well known in a short time.

He shortly after located and owned, with W. Johnson, the Granite, which he afterward sold for $50,000 to the Duncan Mines, Limited.

He later owned the Eureka group to the south of the city and this property he sold to the Eureka Copper Mines, Limited, for $20,000 cash and stock in the company valued at $20,000. He still owns the Star group of mineral claims, adjoining the Eureka to the south.

About eight years ago Mr. Swedberg took a bond on the Queen Victoria mine at Beasley for $23,000 and here he did some development work for a time. He afterward rebonded it to James Cronin, the Spokane mining man, for $10,000 cash. Cronin worked the property for six months and threw it up. Mr. Swedberg rebonded it again, this time to a New York mining syndicate. In this deal he got $15,000 cash. The New York company installed at the mine an air compressor, an electric motor and an electric power line and finally threw it up. Following this he rebonded it again to the Consolidated Mining & Smelting company of Canada, Limited, from which company he received $10,000. He finally sold the Queen Victoria outright to the British Columbia Copper company for $16,000.

After he had bonded the Queen Victoria to Mr. Cronin, Mr. Swedberg identified himself with Thomas Gough and E. E. Guille in the Granite-Poorman and this property was operated by them until taken over by the Kootenay Gold Mines, Limited, which company operated it until it went into liquidation.

For the past few months Mr. Swedberg had been working the Granite mine and mill at Granite and is stated to have been on a fair way to success at the property with the arrival of spring. He had 25 men engaged in doing development work, getting out ore and running the mill and had shipped two cars of concentrates to the Consolidated smelter at Trail. On Monday he brought to the city a gold brick valued at over $3,000, which was the third taken from the property in the past few months, the other two not being of as high a value.

In recent years particularly, Mr. Swedberg had been closely identified with Mayor J. J. Malone in mining enterprises in the district and it was with Mayor Malone that he had made an inspection of the Queen Victoria property before he took it over about eight years ago. They jointly owned several claims near the Queen Victoria mine at Beasley.

Mr. Swedberg is survived by his widow, two sons, Henry and Oscar, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Bertha. He has two brothers in Sweden and one in Manitoba.

MINES DEADLIER THAN SUBMARINES

Mine sweeping operations in the Dardanelles, without which the allied ships would find it impossible to make headway upon Constantinople, call attention to the fact that mines have proved more deadly than submarines in the present war. So far not fewer than 102 warships of all classes have been sunk or temporarily put out of action, and of these 37 have been destroyed in battle, 27 have been blown up by mines and only 10 have fallen prey to the submarine. Nevertheless, the spectacular success of the submarine in a few cases has distracted public attention from the fact that the great terror of the deep, if we except the big battleship, is not the under-the-water boat, but the mine, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. The mine is comparatively a modern adjunct of marine warfare, though it is claimed that the invention was made by an Italian engineer in 1585, when Antwerp was under siege. He floated kegs of gunpowder against a bridge which was partially destroyed, and some authorities give him credit with being the discoverer of that mode of warfare that has played so important a part in the present struggle.

An American Invention.

For more than two centuries after the exploit of this Italian engineer, whose very name is forgotten, the artifice appears to have been neglected, and it was not until 1775 that the submarine mine, or, as it was then called, the torpedo, was employed by David Bushnell, a native of Maine. Bushnell also was a pioneer in the development of the submarine boat, and in 1776 tried to destroy the British ship Eagle in New York harbor. He had a submersible boat, but no torpedo tube. His idea was to approach the vessel under the water and attach an explosive to her keel by means of a screw. Unfortunately for his experiment, the point chosen happened to be protected by a strip of iron, and it was found impossible to drive home the screw. The following year at Philadelphia he floated a number of kegs of gunpowder down the river in an attempt to destroy some British ships. The powder exploded as expected, but the ships were not damaged. Nevertheless, Bushnell was the first man to demonstrate that powder could be exploded under water.

Fulton's and Colt's Discoveries.

It was left to another American to continue the experiments with submarine mines, and Robert Fulton, the great inventor, devised a mine in 1801 with which he destroyed ships offered for the purpose of the experiment. This was the first case on record when a ship was sunk by a charge exploded under the water. Fulton took his invention to France and again demonstrated it successfully, and afterward he went to England. Both countries, however, appeared not to see any great value in his experiments, and another 40 years elapsed without further progress being made in the development of the principles discovered by Fulton. It was in 1842 that Col. Colt, of revolver fame, exploded the first submarine gunpowder mine by means of an electric current, and the following year by the same agency he was the first to destroy a vessel under way. Since then advances in the science of mines has been rapid and the names of many discoveries appear. It was in 1863 that the first war vessel was sunk by a mine, the victim being the union gunboat Cairo. In the same year the confederates practically destroyed the Comodore Barney, and in the following year completely destroyed the Commander Jones and the monitor Tecumseh. In the Russo-Japanese war the Japs lost two battleships off Port Arthur by Russian mines, and the Russians lost a cruiser and a mine layer.

Two Types of Mines.

In the present war there are two general types of mines employed, the contact mine and the observation mine. The latter may be either submerged or floating. It does not explode on contact, but only when it is electrically discharged from the shore. There have been few observation mines fired in the present war, although we have a reason to expect that the Dardanelles is well equipped with them. Some of the contact mines are called buoyant and float upon the surface of the water. Others are anchored to the bottom. The explosive in most cases is gun cotton, because of the safety with which it can be handled, stored and even used in a wet state.

In modern times special ships have been prepared for mine laying. While going at full speed they can drop mines in their wake, and a great area of the sea can be rendered dangerous in a very short time by one of them. There are two means of defense against the mines, one employed by the British for the first time in the present war. This method is being successfully adopted in the Dardanelles. It consists in a special contrivance which drags in the rear of a trawler and picks up the mines in the zone that it is desired to clear. The trawlers being of small draught can, as a rule, float safely over the mines, which are designed to explode when they come in contact with larger craft of greater draught. The other scheme is to fire counter-mines. A number of smaller explosives are discharged in the mine-infested waters and in many cases they cause the mines to discharge by concussion. These counter-mines are usually fired by control from either shore or battleship.

COLONEL FARQUHAR OF PATRICIAS DEAD

Distinguished Officer Who Was Military Secretary to Duke of Connaught Among Killed.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, March 21.—Col. Francis Douglas Farquhar, D.S.O., commander of the Princess Patricias Canadian light infantry and late military secretary to the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, has been killed in action at the front. A cable to the chief of staff of the Canadian militia department conveyed the news late tonight.

The late Col. Farquhar came to Ottawa in October, 1913, as military secretary to his royal highness, and by his charming courtesy made himself a popular figure in official and social circles in the capital. On the organization of the Princess Pats he was chosen commander. He had a distinguished career as a soldier and distinguished services in the South African campaign of 1899-1900 while serving with his regiment, the Coldstream guards. He married in 1905 Lady Evelyn Heley-Hutchinson, daughter of the Earl of Donoughmore. Lady Evelyn is at present in London.

Col. Farquhar's death makes the third officer connected with Government house to fall in the present war, the others being Capt. Rivers-Bulyley, Scots guards, former comptroller of the household, and Capt. Newton, former aide-de-camp, who was the first to meet death in action.

The message from the war office read:

"Col. Farquhar, Princess Pats, dead. Lieut. Martin of same regiment dead. Three killed, 20 wounded."

The message was communicated to Government house and the royal family was deeply moved on its receipt. The duke and duchess cabled a message of condolence to Lady Farquhar, and a separate message of sympathy was sent to the regiment by Princess Patricia, whose name it bears.

The militia department has no information as to Lieut. Martin's identity. It is likely he is a British officer attached to the Princess Patricias.

REPAIR THE ASAMA.

SEATTLE.—According to information brought by the Japanese steamer Sado Marus which arrived here from the Orient yesterday, the Kwanto Maru, special service ship, carrying 300 workmen, has left Yokohama to refloat and repair the Japanese cruiser Asama, which recently grounded at the entrances to Turtle bay, west coast of Mexico.

THE HAT! THE HAT!

Our hats were designed and trimmed to please the ladies of this city and district.

The generous patronage that we are receiving assures us that we have largely succeeded in this effort.

Our workroom is daily turning out hats embodying the latest ideas and keeping our selection up to its high standard.

Spring Dresses! Spring Suits! Spring Coats!

Embodying the latest ideas in style and trimming ---the new colors, the new materials.

Our Assortment Assures You High Grade Garments at Moderate Prices

SMILLIE & WEIR

LADIES' WEAR SPECIALISTS

HOW BELGIUM SAVED EUROPE

Dr. Charles Sarolea is not likely to find many ready to accept his belief that the allies sacrificed Belgium in order that France might be saved. Facing what Belgium has sacrificed, however, his British audiences are likely to be lenient even should he press to extremes his conclusions that Belgium was deliberately made the "goat" of the war. "How Belgium Saved Europe" is the title of Dr. Sarolea's recently published book and the author has some right to speak for Belgium. For several years he has been the Belgian consul in Edinburgh, and in the University of Edinburgh he is head of the department of romance languages. He is a friend of King Albert, with whom he has had at least one long interview since the war began and in Great Britain he was able to raise half a million dollars for the Belgian relief fund. Finally his book contains a preface from the Belgian secretary of state. Unless it might be a government document, no book upon the war could be more accurately described as authentic than the volume of Dr. Sarolea, says an eastern paper.

Looking for the Allies.

One need not find fault with Dr. Sarolea for the belief which keeps cropping up in his book time and time again that Belgium was deliberately sacrificed in order that France might be saved. He believes that at Namur there was a misunderstanding because the Belgians expected aid that they did not get. He says:

"The Belgians depended on the allies to oppose the approach of the enemy. They made no sorties, trusting to outside co-operation. They kept to the defensive, whereas a vigorous offensive alone would have saved the situation. It is true, that the German heavy seige guns once placed in position nothing could save the Namur forts. But it would have been possible to prevent the Germans from bringing up their heavy artillery. It was the inaction of Gen Michel which lost the stronghold to the Belgian army and that inaction was entirely the result of the misunderstanding referred to. If the allies had clearly intimated to the Belgians that they were not going to co-operate with them, the Belgians would have exchanged their defensive for offensive tactics. Namur would have been saved, a joint Belgian and French army would have harassed the Germans in the rear and the advance of the enemy into France would have been checked."

The Blunder in Alsace.

In the opinion of Dr Sarolea, the great mistake so far as Belgium was concerned, and so far as the scientific prosecution of the allies' campaign was concerned, was due to Joffre or to the political forces that controlled him in the early days of the war. The French nation demanded an invasion of Alsace. It was required to brace their spirits. Joffre gave in to them. Alsace was invaded. The newspapers contained accounts of the delirious enthusiasm with which the troops were welcomed. The people tore down the stone bounadries that marked the border between France and Germany. Politically the invasion of Alsace may have been justified. As far as Belgium was concerned it was a mistake in the opinion of the author. But the fact is that the French troops immediately ready to take the field were sent to Alsace-Lorraine instead of being sent to Belgium, where the German invaders were already devastating the country. If the French army had been sent to Belgium there would have been no early advances in Alsace but there would have been fewer German advances in Belgium. This is the view of the author who speaks no more authoritatively perhaps as a strategist than the rest of us.

Where Are Our Allies?

In the pages that follow he finds the justification for his title "How Belgium saved Europe." Even though the French army failed to co-operate at Liege and Namur, the Belgians fought on, murmuring as they fought, "Ou sont les Anglais?" "Ou sont les Francais?" The author continues:

"The Belgians of course were not told the real reason why they were not assisted. They could not be told that the allies were not ready. They were told that the French and English were prevented from co-operating mainly for 'strategic reasons.' They were told that the general plan of campaign had best be carried out independently of Belgium; that it was better that Belgium should be left to her fate; that the occupation of Brussels was merely a spectacular display, and that it was better far that Brussels, which was undefended, should be taken than that the capital and stronghold of France should be threatened.

"The Belgians accepted the explanation. One might have sympathized with the Belgians if they had keenly felt their abandonment, if they had bitterly resented the humiliation of the capture of Brussels, the horrors of Louvain. As a matter of fact they did not complain. The attitude of the Belgians in this connection was strikingly characteristic of the magnanimous disposition which they showed all through the crisis. As I suggested in a previous chapter we shall best understand their temper when we say that it was almost mystical. To them indeed, this was a holy war, and in a holy war one must be prepared to suffer vicariously. One must be a martyr a witness sfor "a common cause."

It is difficult for any of us to understand the sacrifice which Belgium has made. Not in the world's history is a parallel to be found. Belgium could have chosen the primrose path the path of Luxemburg. She could have permitted Germany to march over her frontier. She would not have been greatly blamed. Yet in defense of her own integrity she has prostrated herself upon the altar of sacrifice. She has offered her life that international agreements may live, that treaties may be respected. Nothing that can happen between now and the time that peace is declared can rob Belgium of her right to be considered the great heroine of the war.

Here's Your Pound of Coffee, Madam!

Here's Your 100 Grains of Caffeine, Doctor!

Same Drug---Different Form

More and more, it is becoming common knowledge that an ordinary cup of coffee or tea contains from 1½ to 3 grains of caffeine, an irritating drug.

Because of this drug, tea and coffee drinking frequently races the heart, interferes with digestion, upsets the nerves, and leaves one weakened and depressed. As a drug, caffeine has medicinal value, but only when administered by a competent physician.

If constant use of tea or coffee, with its drug content, agrees with you, why—keep right on—no one should object.

BUT—thousands of people have rid themselves of tea and coffee troubles, and experienced wonderful improvement in health by changing to

POSTUM

---the pure food-drink.

Postum is made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses. It has a fine, snappy flavor, and it contains no caffeine or any other harmful substance.

POSTUM NOW COMES IN TWO FORMS: POSTUM CEREAL, which has to be boiled, 15c and 25c packages; INSTANT POSTUM, a concentrated, soluble form, made in the cup INSTANTLY, with hot water, 30c and 50c tins. A delightful beverage either way, and cost per cup is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

MADE IN CANADA —sold by Grocers everywhere.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

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News of Sport

ILLINOIS TO HAVE FREE BALL GAMES

Fans Will Romp Merrily Past Places of Ticket Takers Except on Holidays.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

DECATUR, Ill., March 21.—Baseball fans in Decatur during the coming Three I league season will romp merrily through the gates and turn with triumphant sneers toward the place of the ticket takers.

The management of the local club announced that virtually enough money had been subscribed to insure free baseball for the coming season. Only on holidays, when proceeds are divided among the clubs of the league, will admission be charged.

GOOD ATTENDANCE AT GUN CLUB SHOOT

Weather Ideal—Overhauled Trap Gets Best of Crack Shots—The Scores Made.

There was a good attendance at the shoot of the Nelson Gun club on Saturday afternoon, 10 members turning out, the majority of them enjoying their first shooting of the year.

The weather conditions were ideal for shooting, but on the first 25 birds a newly overhauled trap which was throwing them as far as 75 yards got the best of the majority and small scores resulted. At the second 25 birds the trap was changed to a lesser speed and this again fooled the shooters until toward the close. The scores at the first 25 birds were:

J. Caddam, 21; H. R. Cramer, 18; W. A. Ward, 18; J. Brassfield, 18; C. L. Burtch, 16; George W. Steele, 15; Howard Bush, 12; Samuel Thorpe, 12; C. A. Larson, 9; J. Hamilton, 2.

On the second round the scores were: C. L. Burtch, 20; H. R. Cramer, 19; W. A. Ward, 19; J. Caddam, 17; Samuel Thorpe, 17; Howard Bush, 16; J. Brassfield, 16; C. A. Larson, 11; J. Hamilton, 8. George Steele at six got five.

STANLEY CUP WINNERS.

Below is the record of the Stanley cup, which will be competed for by the Vancouver and Ottawa teams, the first game to be played tonight.

1893—Montreal Hockey club.
1894—No match.
1895—Victorias, Montreal.
1896—Victorias of Winnipeg beat the Victorias of Montreal. Victorias of Montreal beat Victorias of Winnipeg.
1897—Victorias of Montreal beat the Capitals of Ottawa.
1898—No match.
1899—Victorias of Montreal beat Victorias of Winnipeg.
1900—Shamrocks of Montreal beat Victorias of Winnipeg; Shamrocks of Montreal beat Crescents of Halifax.
1901—Victorias of Winnipeg beat the Shamrocks of Montreal.
1902—Victorias of Winnipeg beat the Wellingtons of Toronto; Montreal beat Victorias of Winnipeg.
1903—Montreal beat Victorias of Winnipeg; Ottawa beat Rat Portage.
1904—Ottawas beat Winnipeg Rowing club; Ottawas beat Marlboroughs of Toronto; Ottawa beat Wanderers of Montreal; Ottawa beat Brandon.
1905—Ottawa beat Yukon; Ottawa beat Rat Portage.
1906—Ottawa beat Queen's; Ottawa beat Smith's Falls; Wanderers beat Ottawa; Wanderers beat New Glasgow.
1907—Kenora beat Wanderers; Wanderers beat Kenora.
1908—Wanderers beat Victorias of Ottawa; Wanderers beat Maple Leafs; Wanderers beat Toronto.
1909—Wanderers beat Edmonton; Ottawa beat Wanderers.
1910—Ottawa beat Edmonton; Wanderers beat Ottawa; Wanderers beat Berlin.
1911—Ottawa beat Wanderers.
1912—Quebec beat Moncton.
1913—Quebec beat Sydney.
1914—Toronto won N.H.A. title and cup; Toronto defeated Victoria.
1915—Ottawa won N.H.A. title.

PREPS BASKETBALL TEAM CLEANS UP FAIRVIEW QUINTET

The preps basketball team of the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday afternoon in a fast game cleaned up the Fairview five to the tune of 18 to 12. The "Y" boys had the advantage of weight over their opponents, which helped them in winning. The teams:

Preps—Lorne Thompson, Leonard Thompson, John Larson, Reg Gallagher, "Tuffie" Wilson.

Fairview—James Curran, Lyman St. Denis, Tommy Jerome, Walter Gilchrist, Wilbur Blanchard.

NORTHERN LEAGUE FOOTBALL

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

LONDON, March 21.—Old country football:

Northern league—Bramley 2, Barrow 0; Broughton Rangers 14, Batley 6; Newbury 34, Keighley 3; Hull 11, Wigan 8; Hunslet 3, Halifax 5; St. Helens 14, Leight 8; Warrington 2, Widnes 2; York 9, Kingston Rovers 0; Oldham 8, Huddersfield 28; Rochdale Hornets 8, Leeds 3; Runcorn 2, Bradford 3; Wakefield 11, Stanton 5.

LESTER PATRICK CANNOT PLAY FOR VANCOUVER

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, March 21.—T. Emmett Quinn president of the National Hockey association, says he is obliged to refuse the request of Frank Patrick, president of the Pacific Coast Hockey association, to agree to allow Lester Patrick to replace Si Griffis of Vancouver who is reported sick, in the world's series hockey game tomorrow. Mr. Quinn takes the position that it would be opening all kinds of loopholes in future world series. He adds that he understands one member of the Ottawa team is unwell and may not be able to play.

WANDERERS WIN NEW YORK GAMES

Defeat Canadiens and Qualify to Meet Quebec in Contest for $2500 Purse.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, March 21.—Wanderers defeated the Canadiens in the second match of the series at St. Nicholas rink last night. The Wanderers won the two nights' play by a total score of 15 to 9, the result of last night's match being 8 to 3.

The Wanderers, by winning last night's match, are now in line to play the Quebecs at the rink on Tuesday and Wednesday nights for a purse of $2500.

SPORTING NOTES.

It's taking Judge Landis a great deal longer to hand down a decision in the baseball suit than it did to tack on a $29,000,000 fine on the oil trust.

Manager Stallings of the Boston Braves says that his team this season will be 30 per cent stronger than the team that won the world's championship last fall.

Bob Steele, a righ hand mound artist from Victoria, B. C., is setting the camp of the St. Louis Cardinals afire with his tremendous speed.

Another Cardinal candidate, Southpaw Lee Meadows, wears glasses when in action, and is said to be the only big league candidate to wear specs.

The first baseball game of the season was played on the recreation grounds on Saturday morning between the Fairview juniors and a junior Nelson team, the latter winning 10 to 8. The batteries were: Nelson—Elmer Anderson and James Notman. Fairview—John Mack and Eddie Boyes.

Calgary will be out of pro. baseball this season, but expects to have a four-team amateur city league that will put up nearly as good ball as the pros have been doing.

International sports will be absolutely dead this year, according to present indications. So far the following important events have been called off: Henley regatta, Davis cup series, British National golf competition, all important turf events. About the only international events to be expected even remotely will be between the United States and Canada, except in a few cases of isolated individuals.

About 80 ball players will be released outright in the International league when the season gets under way. According to information, the Internationals have decided to carry not more than 16 players on their payroll. Of course, there will perhaps be twice that number of players who will be taken south this spring, but only those who show the real goods will be kept throughout the season. Anyway, no club will carry more than 16 men.

WHITE SOX BEAT SAN FRANCISCO, SLUGGING MATCH

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 21.—The White Sox won from San Francisco 7 to 4 Saturday. It was a slugging match throughout.

At the Theatres

MOVIE PARTNERSHIP FORMED IN NELSON

Harold Brett and H. Y. Anderson to Run Two Houses—Gem Three Shows Weekly.

H. Y. Anderson and Harold Brett have formed a partnership in the moving picture business and from now on the Starland theatre and the Gem, which Mr. Brett has recently acquired, will be under the management of Mr. Brett. For the present the Gem theatre will be run on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, while the Starland will continue as usual. Mr. Brett has secured a new and much improved film service for the Gem, so that the patrons of that popular theatre may be assured that the world's best motion pictures only will be shown them, it is stated.

Trey o' Hearts Tonight.

The tenth episode of the "Trey o' Hearts" will be shown this evening at the Starland. This is a wonderful episode with some very thrilling scenes. Two very amusing comedies will also be shown.

At the Gem Tomorrow.

The Gem theatre will not be open this evening. A new and much improved film service is to be installed and each program will be specially prepared. Tomorrow a fine feature film entitled "The Stronger Tie" will be the main bill.

NEW SUBMARINE STORY.

A new story is told of the British submarine B-11, whose commander, Lieut. N. Holbrook, received the Victoria Cross for braving the Dardanelles and sinking a Turkish battleship. On entering the Dardanelles the submarine sighted a Turkish patrol boat. The B-11 thereupon dived and remained below for some time. On coming to the surface the Turk was seen steaming around in a circle. After another dive the commander found the patrol still on hand. Thereupon the commander rammed and sunk her. The mystery was then cleared. The B-11 had fouled a buoy and had been dragging it about on the surface so that all the Turks had to do was to follow the mark.

BRITAIN'S PRIVATE GUN WORKS BUSY

It is interesting to note, writes a military expert to a New York paper, that the guns of the British navy are not wholly made by government shops as in the United States. To be sure, the great government plant at Woolwich turns out heavy rifles both for the army and the navy, but many of the British guns are built at private gun works, such as Elswick (Armstrong's) and Vickers, Sons & Maxim.

The Whitworth plant, in years gone by, turned out many famous pieces, and it will be recalled that the confederates secured many Whitworth guns during the American civil war. The Whitworth rifles mounted at Fort Fisher had greater penetrating power than any guns carried in the union fleet. They were rifled guns, firing elongated projectiles after the type employed today, and were referred to at the time as Whitworth bolts. Two long-range Whitworth field guns accompanied the confederate army in its march on Gettysburg and were brought into action at that battle. Still another private English maker, Blakeley, supplied rifled guns to the confederacy, and some of these Blakeley guns were on exhibition at the United States Naval academy following the close of the war.

When the cruisers New Orleans and Albany were purchased in England just prior to the breaking out of the war with Spain, the batteries for these ships, together with their torpedo equipment, came from Elswick, the same point at which the cruisers were built.

The private gun works of England have constituted a powerful factor in maintaining the high excellence of British artillery, for all of the English gun shops have in times of peace built guns for customers in all parts of the world, and in this respect have been keen rivals of Krupp, Cockerill, Creusot, Skoda and other well known continental firms.

FAST INFIELDER HAS SIGNED WITH BROWN

Charlie Moore of Los Angeles Has Decided to Cast in His Lot With Champions.

VANCOUVER.—Another fine player has sent in his signed document to Bob Brown in the person of Charlie Moore, a fast infielder hailing from Los Angeles. Moore was a former Aberdeen second sacker, but has been with the Coast league for a number of years. The Beaver boss is particularly well pleased with the deal and states that Moore will report for duty in a couple of weeks along with the other regulars. According to reports this boy Moore is one of the most fleet footed infielders out of the majors and can also play the outfield in rare style. Bob Brown had him in Aberdeen when the auburn haired manager was in charge of that club away back in 1908 so that he knows what he is getting.

In 1909 he went back to the Coast league and has been there ever since. During the past three years he has purloined enough sacks to class him as a daring man on the bases. In 1912 he stole 25 bags, the following year he pilfered 44 in 130 games, while in 1914 he is credited with 32 in 129 games. He batted .259 in 1913 and .239 last year, which he figured was his poorest year in baseball.

It is now a certainty that Cliff McCarl will be along about April 1. Brown has received a communication from him which stated that he was in fine condition and ready to report. Cheek and Wotell are the only players that are causing Brown a little uneasiness. With Moore Brown can do without Mike, but Cheek's signed contract would be welcomed.

THE BELGIAN ARMY AS A STRIKING FORCE

Albert I. of Belgium was the man who understood that the Belgian army ought to be reorganized. With the help of one of his patriotic ministers he succeeded in having his project approved by parliament in May, 1914. But this organization was to be complete only by the end of 1917.

The violation of the neutrality of Belgium compelled the government to perform in 19 hours what would not have been done without the war before 1917. The mobilization of the 200,000 soldiers of Belgium in 19 hours is really a wonderful performance.

Here is the composition of the Belgian army, as mobilized at the beginning of the war. At the head of the army is the great staff; then six army divisions and one cavalry division—that is, 120 battalions of infantry, 40 companies of machine guns, 78 batteries of 0.75c guns, 36 batteries of howitzers or cannons of 10 centimetres, six mounted batteries 48 squadrons, etc., or a total of 4,002 officers and 173,301 men, 37,549 horses, 480 cannons, 4,002 carriages, including 1,504 automobiles. Added to this is the reserve commissariat, the total reaching 200,000. Moreover, lately have been added by compulsory service all the men of 20, 21 and 22 years of age and a large number of volunteers from 23 to 40 years old.

GERMAN STRONGHOLDS DOT THE HOLY LAND

Palestine and Asia Minor are dotted at strategic points with buildings, ostensibly hospices, churches or schools, but which, in reality, are fortresses, said Dr. H. M. Ami of the geological survey, Ottawa, lecturing to the Royal Canadian institute at Toronto.

When the old Turkish government was turned out, the Germans practically seized the Turkish army and navy and Turkey has really been ruled by Germany ever since.

A proclamation was sent through the empire that the kaiser had turned Mohammedan, that an Ottoman empire should extend from the Baltic to the Persian gulf, Abdul Hamid ruling the south and Wilhelm ruling the north.

Dr. Ami has recently returned from residing in the holy land for 10 months.

Mrs. Waring—What language do the Belgians use, Paul?

Mr. Waring—I don't know; but I do know what language I'd use if I were a Belgian.

Her novel shows a juvenile trend of mind. Why doesn't she revise it?

Her mother thinks she is too young to read what she has written.

HAD BROTHER ON BOARD FORMIDABLE

Relative of Mrs. Cuthbert of Nelson Tells of Sinking of Big Battleship.

The circumstances surrounding the sinking in the English channel some time ago of H.M.S. Formidable are portrayed in an interview given below by a brother of Mrs. Albert Cuthbert of Nelson. The interview was published in the Daily Gazette of Auckland, New Zealand. The story also gives an idea of the hardships which were undergone by the men of the Formidable who were saved.

Mrs. Cuthbert besides her brother, Bert Baker, who gives the interview below, has another brother, Robert, in the navy. He is on board the destroyer Defender. A third brother is now on H.M.S. Vengeance in the Dardanelles and a fourth brother in the Royal Field artillery, which is stationed in France. She has two brothers-in-law in the Durham Light infantry and 10 cousins in various regiments with the British army. One cousin was decorated by King George on the occasion of his majesty's recent visit to the front with the distinguished service medal for bravery. The story told by Mr. Baker of the sinking of the Formidable is:

Last night the patriotic home of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Salisbury place, Bishop Auckland, was overjoyed when there returned to the shelter of the paternal roof two of the three sons who are fighting their country's battles in the navy. The joy was the more complete because one of the heroes had escaped the terrible doom of so many brave men on H.M.S. Formidable. Bert, who had come through this awful ordeal in the English channel, had a thrilling tale to tell, and with the reservation that he would not mind a fair fight, for even man to man he felt certain the British navy could thrash the German fleet.

"I was excused duty as being sick," said Bert, who holds the rank of leading seaman. "Bobbie there" (the brother who accompanied him) "of H. Defender had permission for me to spend an hour of two with him on his destroyer, and something of the tinned meat variety in his treat had, as it were, poisoned me. Well, I was undressed and abed when the first torpedo struck us at 2:30 in the morning. We were the last in a line of patrol in the channel and a likely target.

"We got on deck, and every man behaved splendidly. Engines were put off, dynamoes were stopped, and we were in darkness, except for the moon, which at the moment shone beautifully. 'A nice New Year's gift this!' one or two remarked, dreading what was in front of us, but all took their orders calmly and nothing was neglected.

"It was a wild night. Gunners stood ready, and all were on the lookout for the submarines which had done the deed. The moon was occasionally obscured, and then it was pitch dark. The ship gradually went over to one side and soon we received the second hit—another torpedo on the other side of the ship. There was nothing to be done but sit and wait. All boats possible of being lowered were out and the men sat and smoked waiting the last order—to look to themselves as best they could.

"That order came. Some slid down the ship's side, some dived. We were all in the icy and stormy sea. I had blown up my life-saving collar like the others" (and Bert Baker showed the new admiralty inflatable collar) "and after swimming about for a time was picked up by one of our boats. Between the hit from the first torpedo at 2:30 a.m. till we were all in the water and the Formidable had gone would be about an hour.

And then Bert proceeded with a tale of hardship in the open boat. Most of the men were scantily clad, and what clothes they had on were of course soaked. There was nothing for it but to keep the boat's head to the wind as much as possible, but in the gale and the darkness this was a difficult task. They were pleased when daylight dawned, but could see neither sign of land nor vessel of any kind. The men—numbering about 70—worked in relays, but the force of the storm worked oar after oar out of their hands.

The small craft was also leaking, but they continued to bale out the water as best they could. A spar was found, and on this they tied a scarf and hoisted their best apology for a distress signal.

"For 11 hours we were at the mercy of the waves. The seas were tremendous and every moment we expected to be capsized. Then the trawler Providence of Brixham came in sight and also sighted us. The skipper was a true hero. He had three goes in backing and missed us each time, once nearly overturning his own vessel in the attempt to get near us. On the fourth try he got a line to us and pulled us alongside. That was at 1:30 in the afternoon. Some of our men were delirious by then and had to be helped aboard. We let our boat go."

Bert was full of praise for the skipper and crew of the trawler. Everything possible was done for the 70 rescued men, and the trawler itself had a trying time before it reached the port of Brixham at 7:30 in the evening. Here, too, the whole populace were kind and hospitable. Blankets, clothing, food—everything was supplied. Beds were arranged for us in hotels and houses, doctors arrived on the scene and attended to all.

"On the Sunday morning every man able to do so attended divine service in the various churches, according to their religion, and the beautiful and touching sea-faring hymns were sung—in one case as solos by one of the survivors. In the afternoon the wounded and sick unabel to get out were visited and Bert tells that he later had tea with the skipper who rescued them.

"He had had showers of congratulations, but he did not need them; he seemed to think that what he had done was all in the day's work.

"On the Monday those able to leave Brixham were ordered to Chatham and the whole of the Devonshire township turned out to see them off. Bert is full of gratitude to the Brixhamites for their great sympathy and kindness and also to the Great Western railway for the splendid journey and dinner on the train en route to London. At Chatham the men were again rigged out in naval uniform and the Auckland hero of the Formidable was gratified to receive 10 days' leave.

"His pleasure was all the greater when his brother Bobbie of the Defender again came to port and met him, having received 48 hours off to escort Bert home.

"Bobbie, whose work has all been on the destroyer Defender, has seen much fighting, particularly in the battle off Heligoland, and can also spin thrilling yarns of work in the world's greatest war."

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN FOR TOURIST TRAFFIC

Development Association Will Round Out Previous Efforts by Widespread Newspaper Advertising.

VICTORIA.—An extensive advertising campaign which, it is confidently believed by members of the executive, will "clinch" the arguments which have been advanced for the past year to the outside world in substantiation of Victoria's claims as a tourist and residential centre will be immediately inaugurated by the Victoria and Island Development association throughout every state of the United States. Arrangements have been made by Commissioner Cuthbert, and were ratified by the executive of the association, whereby suitable advertisements of a classified nature will appear in 1200 newspapers in the United States, covering especially those sections whence will be derived the greater part of the volume of tourist traffic which will be attracted to the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

This method of publicity, coupled with the widespread circulation of literature illustrative of the attractions of Victoria undertaken through the transportation companies of the United States and the personal communications with the heads of the large number of organizations which will hold their annual gatherings at San Francisco, will round out the advertising campaign inaugurated by the association with a view to taking advantage of the enormous travel to be experienced this year. It is confidently expected that the campaign will result in thousands of tourists to the coast selecting their routes so that Victoria will be visited. The advertisement will call attention to the fact that, despite war conditions, no difficulty will be experienced by United States visitors in coming into Canada. Some such idea had gained credence here, but this impression will be dispelled.

Ohio Woman's Wish

For Tired, Weak, Nervous Women.

Bellefontaine, Ohio.—"I wish every tired, weak, nervous woman could have Vinol, for I never spent any money in my life that did me so much good as that I spent for Vinol. I was weak, tired, worn out and nervous and Vinol made me strong, well and vigorous after everything else had failed to help me, and I can now do my house work with pleasure."—Mrs. J. F. Lamborn.

We guarantee Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, for all weak, run down, nervous, debilitated conditions.

Wm. Rutherford, Druggist, Nelson, B.C.

WORLD FEDERATION AS RESULT OF WAR

Occupation of Constantinople by Russia Would Be Peace Symbol, Says Rev. Mr. Saunderson

A federation of the nations of the world as the outcome of this war was predicted by Rev. H. H. Saunderson at Toronto.

Mr. Saunderson pointed out Russia's need for Constantinople as the gateway of her southern territory and an outlet for her great wheat crops. He declared that neither Britain nor Russia dreamed of a world conquest like that which Germany had desired and that Russia's possession of Constantinople would be a symbol of permanent peace throughout the world.

Dream of Centuries

"Russia cannot abandon the dream of centuries," he said, and while this had been the cause of the Crimean war, the situation had changed with the building of the Suez canal."

"Constantinople is the natural capital of the religion of Russia," said Mr. Saunderson. "It had been the capital of the eastern church for more than 1,000 years. When the city fell into the hands of the Turks the scholars fled and carried the Greek learning into northern Europe. The Protestant reformation had followed and it was a turning from the Roman to the Greek type of Christianity. The close connection between western religion and that of Russia was shown by the attempt to unite Calvinism with the Greek church. England, Scotland and Russia have much in common in religion, and Constantinople should become again the religious head of the eastern church."

VOTERS' LIST.

Conservative electors of Nelson riding not on last revised voters' list should apply at once to collector of votes, Nelson court house.

Application must be made before April 5. Forms and all information can be obtained from members of Conservative executive.

FRED C. MOFFATT, Secretary.

(348)

J. A. MacKinnon

Wholesale and Retail Tobaccos

Proprietor Trail's Popular Billiard and Pool Hall

TRAIL, B.C.

Our aim is to please. A trial will be convincing.

The Hume Barber Shop

THURMAN'S

Carry a full line of all High-Grade Tobaccos and BBB Pipes. Try a tin of Thurman's Mixture.

THURMAN'S CIGAR STORE

Ask for

N B C Beer

X X X Porter

Nelson Brewing Co., Ltd.

Phone 24 Established 1893 Box 732

We Are Selling Out

AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST AND MEAN BUSINESS

We have several good Platform Scales and smaller kinds, also nice Lunches, Dressers, Beds, etc.

HIDES AND PELTS BOUGHT AT FULL MARKET VALUES

The A. Bernheim Co.

JOSEPHINE STREET, NEAR BAKER NELSON, B.C

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. STOVES, TOOLS, ETC.

Forest Mills of B. C., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, REVELSTOKE

Mills: Cascade, Comaplix, Three Valley, Taft, Nelson

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES

For Sale: SLABWOOD, 4-foot, and 16-inch STOVEWOOD

Terms Cash. Prompt Delivery.

Orders taken by:

D. A. McFARLAND, Room 6, K. W. C. Block. P.O. Box 24. Phone 49

J. H. LEMMON, Manager Nelson Branch. Phone 15.

Horses For Sale

We have Four Teams of Heavy Horses suitable for Logging or Ranch Work which can be bought CHEAP FOR CASH. These horses are all young and sound and weigh from 2,700 lbs. to 3,400 lbs. per team.

APPLY:

West Transfer Co.

THE ONLY CURE FOR CONSTIPATION

Is "Fruit-a-tives"—That Wonderful Remedy Made From Fruit Juices.

AVON, ONT., MAY 14th, 1913.

"I have used "Fruit-a-tives" for Indigestion and Constipation with most excellent results, and they continue to be my only medicine. When I first started about six years ago to use them, I took four at a dose but gradually reduced the dose to one tablet at night. Before taking "Fruit-a-tives", I took salts and other pills but the treatment was too harsh. I thought I might as well suffer from the illness as from these treatments. Finally, I saw "Fruit-a-tives" advertised with a letter in which some one recommended them very highly, so I tried them, and I have no hesitation in recommending them." ANNIE R. CORBETT.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Between Simon Monahan, Plaintiff

And William J. Kerr, George L. Schetky, assignee under the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act" of William J. Kerr, Joseph H. Browning, John Miller, Neil Johnson, John Stotz, Richard G. Shaughnessy, Margaret A. McFarlen, Arthur G. Weddup, Albert B. Rust, F. J. Goldsmith, Owen Burdett, H. W. Moore, Jane A. Robertson, S. H. B. Wadelin, Elizabeth A. Stanbridge, L. C. Wightman, D. R. Fraser, W. Wieland, J. W. Hannam, George Potter, H. Ellsmore, Grover C. Dickey, F. W. Rogers and Mary K. Smither, Defendants.

To:

John Miller, formerly of 436 Keefer street, Vancouver, B.C.

H. W. Moore, formerly of Murrayville, B.C.

L. C. Wightman, formerly of Central Hotel, New Westminster, B.C.

H. Ellsmore, formerly of Phoenix, B.C.

Grover C. Dickey, formerly of Edmonton, Alberta.

F. W. Rogers, formerly of 317 15th avenue east, Calgary, Alta.

Take notice that Simon Monahan of Murrayville, in the Province of British Columbia, farmer, has commenced an action against you W. J. Kerr and other parties in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, by writ of that court, dated the 29th day of June, A.D. 1914, which writ is endorsed as follows: The Plaintiff's claim is against the Defendant, William J. Kerr, for an account to be taken of the amount due under his covenants to pay contained in a certain agreement dated the 26th day of February, 1912, made between the Plaintiff and the Defendant, William J. Kerr, and for payment of the amount found due on taking the said account; and as against all the defendants for an account to be taken of the amount due under or by virtue of the said agreement, payment of the amount found due and specific performance thereof and in default of payment, foreclosure and determination of the said agreement cancelling and declaring null and void the said agreement, and that all rights (if any) of the defendants thereunder has ceased and determined and that all moneys paid on the said agreement is the absolute property of the Plaintiff.

The following are the lands mentioned in the said agreement: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the District of New Westminster and Province of British Columbia, and known and described as the Northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 10, except a portion being 4.23 acres conveyed to the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company for right of way purposes and except 16.404 acre portion of said quarter section more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the Southwest corner of the said Northeast quarter of Section thirty-two (32), Township 10; thence Northerly following along the Westerly boundary of the said Northeast quarter section a distance of 489.8 feet; thence Easterly and parallel to the Southern boundary of the said Northeast quarter section a distance of 1756.8 feet to an intersection with the Northwesterly boundary of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company's right of way; thence Southwesterly along said Northwesterly boundary of the said Railway Company's right of way a distance of 723.8 feet to an intersection with the Southeasterly boundary of the said Northeast quarter section; thence Westerly measured along the said Southerly boundary of the said quarter section a distance of 1217.4 feet to the point of commencement, and containing by admeasurement 16.404 acres, be the same more or less, and as shown outlined in red on the plan thereto attached, the land therein conveyed containing 139.366 acres more or less.

The Defendant, George L. Schetky, is assignee under the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act" of William J. Kerr and is sued as such. The other Defendants claim to be registered subsequent encumbrancers of or to have some estate or interest in the said land derived through purchase or otherwise from William J. Kerr.

And by order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Macdonald, dated the 27th day of February, A.D. 1915, you are required within one (1) month after the first publication of this notice in a daily newspaper, published in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, namely on the 15th day of March, 1915, inclusive of the said date, to defend the said action by causing an appearance to be entered for you in the said Court to the said action, and in default of your so doing the said Simon Monahan may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.

You may appear to the said Writ by entering an appearance personally or by your Solicitor at the office of the District Registrar of the Court at New Westminster, B.C.

GORDON E. CORBOULD, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

The place of business and address for service of Gordon Edward Corbould, is at the office of Corbould, Grant & McColl, 40 Lorne street, City of New Westminster, B.C.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

The Daily News

Published every morning except Sunday by The News Publishing Company, Limited, Nelson, B.C., Canada.

ROBB SUTHERLAND,
Editor and Manager.

Business letters should be addressed and cheques and money orders made payable to The News Publishing Company, Limited, and in no case to individual members of the staff.

Advertising rate cards and sworn detailed statements of circulation mailed on request, or may be seen at the offices of any advertising agency recognized by the Canadian Press Association.

Subscription rates 50 cents per month; $2.50 for six months; $5 per year.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1915

THE FUTURE CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES.

It may be accepted as certain that Great Britain, France and Russia have reached an agreement regarding the Dardanelles. The statesmen and diplomatists of the three powers would naturally attend to that before the attack which is now in progress was commenced.

Sir Edward Grey has stated that Great Britain is in sympathy with Russia's aspirations for access at all seasons to the open sea. The point of interest is whether sufficient Turkish territory is to be given to Russia to make Petrograd's domination of the Bosphorus, sea of Marmora and Dardanelles absolute or if the area in question is to be neutralized and made free, possibly under joint international control, to the ocean commerce of all powers on equal terms.

Establishment and maintenance of a neutral state composed of the territory surrounding the waterway contains difficulties not the least of which is that of local government, which would almost necessarily be by men or one man of nationality foreign to *that of the populace, but that is probably* the solution which has been arrived at by the three powers concerned. The Turkish people would, in the event of control by alien rule, at least have no very legitimate objection. They have up to this time failed utterly in their efforts to govern themselves.

Such a government would, however, have to be supported for some years by strong military forces.

To give Russia complete control, to add the territory surrounding the waterway to the Russian empire, would take from Great Britain and France rights which they are not likely to be willing to relinquish, although the situation in the eastern Mediterranean has been greatly modified since the Crimean and Russo-Turkish wars.

SIR RICHARD BOUGHT PLUNGERS JUST IN TIME.

Coast Liberals are endeavoring to make capital of the fact that Sir Richard McBride purchased the two submarines from Seattle before the reply of the British admiralty advising the purchase had been received. Of course he did. If he had not done so it would have been impossible to take them out of the American port. Sir *Richard's action, prompt as it was,* only brought the war craft into Canadian waters just in time. On the morning of Aug. 5, the day after war had been declared, the submarines escaped the United States cruiser Milwaukee, which had been sent to take them back to Seattle, by two hours.

It is to the credit of Sir Richard McBride and to that of the naval and other advisers with whom he conferred that he did not delay. If he had done so the British Columbia coast would have been without any naval protection other than the Rainbow at a time when an attack was very much to be feared.

Sir Richard's good judgment was confirmed by the cable from the admiralty which advised the purchase if the vessels could be manned by Canada.

THE ANTI-WAR SENTIMENT IN GERMANY GROWS.

The Socialist opposition in Germany to continuance of the war is growing. Herr Ledebour, who led the revolt in the reichstag on Saturday and who with one other deputy voted against the war budget, had, it may fairly be deduced, the moral support of the 30 members of the party who left the *chamber and abstained from voting.* Under the rules drawn up by the Socialist party at the beginning of the war it was provided that "if any deputy is unable to conscientiously participate in the vote, he must abstain, but he must not give his abstention the character of a demonstration."

When Karl Liebknecht on Dec. 2 voted against the war credit he was the only member to do so, but 14 Socialist deputies on that occasion abstained from voting. What may be *termed the open opposition has therefore* increased from 15 members to 32.

The 15 oppositional Socialists who did not support the war credit in December came from Berlin, Hamburg and Leipzig, three of the largest cities in Germany, and the action of Liebknecht was endorsed by two-thirds of the voters of Hamburg in an election a few weeks afterward. It is estimated that these deputies represented directly over 1,000,000 voters. Those *who joined them on Saturday* probably represented as many more.

It must not be assumed, because deputies supported directly by 2,000,000 voters and inferentially by some in other constituencies, oppose the continuance of the war that anything but a minority of the people of Germany wish to have peace concluded, but it is evident that the minority is a strong one.

One of the chief arguments of the insurgent German Socialists is that *they gave their support,* when war was declared, to a war with Russia and that as the government now declares it is chiefly a war against Great Britain, a country from which invasion was not to be feared, they are freed of their pledges.

THIS MANUFACTURER KNOWS HOW TO GET BUSINESS.

While other manufacturers were bewailing the loss of trade as a result of the war George M. Brown, president of a business in East St. Louis, used advertising space and won business from his competitors.

He spent $200,000 in a campaign of newspaper advertising that brought in the midst of the business paralysis in the south following the outbreak of the war a maximum gain in turnover of 70 per cent over the flourishing trade of the same period of the previous year.

This manufacturer went out after the business and went out after it in the right way. He found it unnecessary to lay off one of his 1,600 employees. He was able to pay them the regular scale of wages or salaries *and he kept* three shifts at work throughout the fall and winter.

That is what a manufacturer accomplished by the judicious use of advertising space in the newspapers. It points the way to others who have something to sell.

The sunshine of early spring mocks the old tin cans in the alleys and the refuse on the vacant lots and gardens. Clean up.

Advertising in newspapers is the best weapon with which to fight dull business.

An American cartoonist has drawn a picture of Italy as a boot and asks "which way will it kick" The artist cannot have been following the despatches or he would know the allies had no reason to worry as to who was likely to feel the blow.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made much of the British preference during the recent budget debate. He forgot it during the debate on Sir Robert Borden's proposal to vote $35,000,000 for the construction of three dreadnoughts two or three years ago.

During 1914 25 pruning schools were held in British Columbia. This year 58 have been applied for and are being held. The increase is evidence that the education campaign which is being carried out by the provincial government is filling a real need and is meeting with the appreciation of *the ranchers.*

Among those mentioned as probable Liberal nominees in Vancouver for the provincial election are Ralph Smith, M. A. Macdonald, Mayor L. D. Taylor, J. P. McConnell and F. C. Wade. It would be of absorbing interest to learn their opinion of each *other and Joseph Martin's opinion of* the whole slate.

During the 12 years that the McBride administration has been in power the net increase in the liabilities of British Columbia is only $2,200,000, and this figure includes the estimated deficit for this year but does not include $13,000,000 due on land and taxes. Yet H. C. Brewster and other Liberal orators talk of the province as if it were bankrupt.

German marksmanship is not deteriorating. One of the bombs thrown from the zeppelins which raided Paris hit a nursery. The kaiser will not *be sufficiently unjust to* blame the aviator for the fact that a baby in a cradle in the room was not hurt. That was a purely accidental circumstance for which the marksman should not be held accountable. He did his best.

The owners of the Silver Bell mine near Princeton have commenced getting out ore which is to be shipped over the Kettle Valley line to Trail for treatment at the smelter. The announcement calls attention to the value of British Columbia's new railway lines. A means of transportation is as essential to mining production as to agricultural production.

WHAT THE PRESS IS SAYING.

On the Job.

Every time Gen. Botha is heard from the news is favorable. The latest is that he has advanced 40 miles into German Southwest Africa. We don't know what his objective is, but no doubt he'll get there.—Hamilton Herald.

To See It Through.

The decision of the British government to commandeer all factories which it may require for the manufacture of war material is another proof of the adamantine determination of the government to "see this thing through."—Hamilton Herald.

Dodge That Day.

Statistics show that there is a murder every other day in New York. If you're thinking of visiting this wicked city you'd better not go on the every other day.—Guelph Mercury.

Plant Trees.

By all means let the cities and towns plant trees, in forests, groves or avenues, but let them regard the work as a great improvement project, not as a pastime in a dull season. *Forestation must be in a pretty bad* way when it depends on the call of the hungry.—Brockton Times.

COLD STORAGE.

Mildred—I think I'll have my beauty nap now.

Mehetabel—Well, take a long, long sleep.

Dull Young Man—I want something to hang my clothes on.

Bright Young Clerk—Yes, sir; suspenders, sir?

Millionaire—A fit husband for my daughter? Why, in the first place, she is half a head taller than you.

Suitor—Well, sir, I don't expect to be so short after I am married.

Irate Sergeant (to unhappy recruit, who won't "cut it short")—Silence wid you—whin you're spakin' to a h'officer!

"I had a dreadful fall last night."
"Tell me of it, Egbert."
"My wife was talking; I hung on every word, and then, and then——"
"Yes, yes, and then?"
"Her voice broke."

RED CROSS NOTES.

The tea given by the Red Cross society proved a great success. Altogether about $48 was cleared.

A donation of 12 lbs. of homemade candy was sent by Mrs. S. S. Fowler of Riondel, a gift that was much appreciated.

The society acknowledges the following donations: One pair socks, Miss Maud Bruce; one pair socks, Miss C. Armstrong.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

At New York—St. Paul, Liverpool; New Amsterdam, Rotterdam; Lapland, Liverpool.

At Philadelphia—Dominion, Liverpool.

DESCRIBES REVIEW OF CANADIANS BY FRENCH

TORONTO.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Currie, M.P., commander of the 48th Highlanders, in the course of lengthy letters to Mrs. Currie gives a graphic account of the movements of that regiment from Salisbury plain to the scene of action in France. He describes the sea trip aboard the transport Mount Temple, the arrival in France and the standing for two days and nights in box cars on a French train. One particularly interesting feature of the narrative is that which described the incidents at a review. Col. Currie, writing this portion under date of Saturday, Feb. 20, says:

"The regiment was astir early. At 10:30 we marched out, and in a few minutes were at the parade ground. We were *the first regiment there,* and very soon we formed in lines facing the town. The officers were ordered to be dismounted and I sent my horses back. The brigade was formed up in two lines, the 13th Royal Highlanders on the left of the first line, the 14th Montreal regiment on the right, our regiment, the 48th, on the right of the second line, the western Canada Scottish on the left.

Is Short Chap, With Gray Hair.

"Then the inspection started with the Royal Highlanders, and I noticed that the general who led was a short, chunky chap, with gray hair. He passed up and down, then he took the Montreal regiment, went back and forward through it. I expected he would go then to the left, but he headed straight for me. I recognized the com*mander-in-chief,* Sir John French. I saluted as he came up, and he said:

"'I am the commander of the army.'

"'Yes, Sir John,' I answered.

"'I met you before,' he said, 'in Toronto.'

"I answered that he had. He then asked if I had the Toronto regiment with me. He looked over the regiment and complimented me on its splendid physique.

"Sir John asked me if I had my establishment complete, and I replied that I was afraid that I might get a 'wigging' for I had 20 over strength, they being men who had smuggled themselves into the ranks at night when we marched out. He assured me that I would not be 'wigged' for bringing in the regiment over-strength with such fine looking men. He chatted for a while about his trip to Canada and wished us good luck."

Col. Currie also states that Gen. Smith Dorrien also complimented him on having such a fine corps, and "H. *R.H. Prince Arthur shook hands and* wished me good fortune."

Under date of Feb. 21 the writer alludes to a sermon preached by Canon Scott in a field about a quarter of a mile from the village. An action was going on three or four miles away, the guns shook the earth, and sometimes the clergyman could not be heard.

On Wednesday, Feb. 24, the colonel says: "One-half of my battalion goes into action tonight and the other half tomorrow night. I warned the officers against any foolishness. I could hear the rattle of rifle fire and machine guns as I went to sleep. I understand that the trenches are pretty bad. Some devilish battery commander kept pounding away at the Germans all night. Every 10 seconds his blighting guns would go off and shake the windows. Marshall sleeps in the next room, and his snore tells me he is dreaming of Paardeburg, Poplar plains and other places."

BERNHARDI WRITES OF WAR'S PROGRESS

Says Germans Intend to Wrest World Power From Allies—Wants No Dominions.

The New York Sun published a lengthy article on the war from the pen of Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi, the celebrated German strategist and author of the notorious "Germany and the Next War." The article, entitled "Germany and the Present War," deals with the political and military situations as they appeared to the author on Dec. 31, 1914. Gen. von Bern*hardi presents no new facts of signifi*cance, and his arguments, which consist mainly of reiterations of claims previously set up by the German foreign office, are couched in language notably more guarded and diplomatic than the general's writings before the war.

Gen. Bernhardi begins his article by stating that in "Germany and the Next War" he put the question, "World power or decline?" as decisive for the future of the German nation, not world dominion, but world power. "There is a tremendous difference," he declares in the Sun. "It has never been our intention to conquer and subjugate foreign states; in doing so we would only create new enemies. We have not exercised our nation in arms and completed our armaments for such a purpose; just the same it has been our duty to strengthen our political and military power to such an extent that we would gain the possibility to develop our industrial and cultural interests unhampered by *antagonistic powers. The object of* German militarism was not to attack the liberty of other states, but to protect our own liberty, because for years past it has been possible to anticipate that the enemies that surround us on almost all sides would sooner or later join hands in order to throw down the rising Germany."

After reviewing the development of the triple entente and its alleged attitude toward Germany, the general says:

"More quickly than could have been anticipated the question sprang up before us whether we should submit to the commandments given upon the strength of our enemies, and therewith surrender the claim to be recognized as an authoritative great power, or whether we should offer defiance to the unjustifiable threats and risk a war against this ring of enemies numerically superior. 'Power or decline' was the serious question which came up to us during the last days of July, 1914. The German emperor *did not hesitate to draw the sword* for Germany's freedom to work out her destiny and to pick up the gauntlet of strife insolently thrown before her."

Gen. Bernhardi repeats the story of an Anglo-Belgian military conspiracy, whose existence he describes as "proved by unimpeachable documents" published in the North German Gazette. He says England simply considered Belgium as a vassal state which would have to serve her as a bulwark for her position on the channel, and that Belgium submitted to this assumption.

"The well thought out and grandly drawn plan of Gen. Joffre," says the general, "which would deserve all recognition from a military standpoint, appears—so far as one is able to judge from the events—to have been the following: The great mass of the French army was to have been collected in northern France in order to advance against the right wing of the German army. Then, if the Germans —as apparently was assumed on the part of France would be the case—should on their part march into Belgium, in order to gain room for the disposition of their troops and to oppose the French offensive, then the Belgian army, together with 150,000 English landed in the meanwhile, were to advance against the right flank of the Germans to crush their right wing and, in conjunction with the French main army, to roll up from the north the entire German army standing on the French border. Northward of Cologne, where only the weak fortress of Wesel had to be conquered, *the Rhine was to be crossed and the* army of the allies was to enter into the heart of Germany in this manner, avoiding the strong fortifications on the Rhine proper.

"This plan of the allies demonstrates that Belgium in reality was not a neutral state; that Germany was justified—yes, even was obliged to invade Belgium—and that Germany did not violate weak Belgium, but that, *on the contrary, Belgium had united* herself with our worst enemies, with intentions which are still hidden in the dark of the cabinets, but undoubtedly under the pressure and at the instigation of England, which in every way is responsible for the world war. This British claim is no less ridiculous than the claim of England that Germany's victory would mean the subjugation of the world. This is an assertion absolutely without foundation, which could not be substantiated, for German policy everywhere has protected in the most painstaking manner the rights of third parties, and also in her colonial aspirations has proceeded with the most far-reaching regard of the interests of other states."

The writer goes on to attack what he calls "English navalism," which, he avers, hangs suspended like the sword of Damocles above all peoples possessed of coast or colonies open to attack. "Even now," he declares, "during the war itself, it is easy to recog*nize how heavily is the pressure ex*erted by England in the ruthless manner, disregarding all international law, in which she treats the neutrals and in the manner in which she violates public opinion through the spreading of false and mendacious information by the aid of her cable monopoly. Even America is not free from this outrage, for even there reports in keeping with the truth are hardly given publicity in an impartial manner. The entire telegraphic communication with Europe is subject to a British censor. All the despatches of the Reuter service are 'faked' or at least colored *to a greater* or lesser extent in keeping with British policy.

"Therefore the struggle in which Germany is compelled to fight to a finish today is not only one for her own freedom and independence, for her own right of self-direction and for the position of power due her as one of the greatest civilized nations of the world, but at the same time a *struggle for the liberty of the states* of the old world from the English yoke and for the free development of all peoples which have within themselves the strength and ability for independent action.

"If the triple entente under British guidance should be victorious then England's chains will fetter all free movement of the European states to an even greater extent than heretofore; then England's rulership of the seas will be even more oppressive. England's world monopoly of trade will be utilized to even a greater and sharper extent than before the war to *concentrate control of all the treasure* of the world in the British money market; then France and Russia will notice that they have fought in the first place the battles of England and not their own, and that they will have to carry the main costs of the war, while England—free from attack behind her protecting wall of waves—will take as her prerogative the chief fruits of her victory.

"On the other hand, no weaker neutral state need fear any violation in the case of a victory on the part of Germany. Such a violation would not be in keeping with our policy, such as has been demonstrated for a century past, nor with the spirit which today permeates the entire nation."

Gen. Bernhardi pictures the people of his country as a unit in a national cause, and declares:

"In this spirit of unison and unshakable determination of victory, which at the same time will not despair in adversity, but will never abuse the power of the victor over the weaker *in order to bend right by might,* there lies the absolute guarantee of final victory. Today no German exists who does not carry in his heart this conviction, and the course of the war hitherto appears to justify our confidence."

The second part of the article consists of a review of the military events of the war and, despite the general's assertion that he hopes thereby to clear up many misapprehensions as to the facts, it contains nothing at variance with the world's previous knowledge. Gen. von Bernhardi, in the course of this review, somewhat conspicuously passes over the furious efforts of the German army to break through the British lines at Ypres and advance to Calais and Dunkirk.

STATES WOULD NOT LET BRITAIN LOSE

Great Lawyer Says American Neutrality Is on Apex and Wobbling—Nelson Man Honored.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, March 21.—The first annual meeting of the Canadian Bar association was closed Saturday night with a dinner at the Ritz-Carlton hotel attended by 200 leaders of bench and bar, including the minister of justice and justices of the supreme court of Canada, when in a stirring address Henry B. Esterbrook of the New York bar told the delegates and guests that in his opinion the neutrality of the United States was "standing on the apex and wobbling most terribly," that 90,000,000 of the 100,000,000 citizens of *his country are "working and striving* and praying for the success of the allies and that the United States would make almost any accommodation to prevent such a calamity as war with Great Britain in the face of any seeming cause for irritation which might arise." Mr. Esterbrook's address aroused his hearers to a state of high enthusiasm and grave judges, and "learned leaders of the profession" were brought to their feet a dozen times to wave serviettes.

"I come to you" he said, "under orders from our great president to consort with a nation of belligerents only as a strict neutral. I only obey the command laid upon me, I hold steadily in mind that the United States, of which I am proud to be a citizen, is a strictly neutral nation. But as I regard the neutrality of America, as I carefully examine and stedy it, I am forced to the conclusion that its neutrality is standing on an apex and wobbling most terribly."

"The United States is not seeking to *make war with anyone but least of* all does she seek war with Great Britain. She would make almost any accommodation to prevent such a calamity, in the face of almost any seeming cause for irritation which might arise.

"I am firmly convinced that you will win and sooner than many expect, but rather than see England suffer in a righteous war the United States would fight with her and if need be perish with her. We would be lonesome in this world without her. In spite of occasional bickering England and the United States are friends; friends, it has sometimes seemed in spite of themselves, by some God-implanted instinct which lacks definition and analysis."

After the toast to the King, Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, expressed to Sir James Rankins, on behalf of the members of the profession the recognition of the great debt which they had incurred at the hands of the president whose work and enthusiasm *had brought the Canadian Bar associa*tion into existence.

Nelson Man on Executive.

At the business session in the morning officers were elected as follows:

Hon. president—Hon. C. J. Doherty.

President—Sir James Aikens, K.C., M.P., Winnipeg.

Vice-presidents—R. C. Smith, K.C., Montreal; E. B. Johnson, K.C., Toronto; A. A. McLean, K.C., Charlottetown; M. G. Teed ,K.C., St. John; I. Campbell, Winnipeg; Norman McKenzie, K.C., Regina; R. B. Bennett, K.C., Calgary; G. Corbould, K.C. New Westminster.

Secretary — E. Faber Surveyor, K.C., Montreal.

Treasurer—John F. Orde, K.C., Ottawa.

The number of associates was increased from one to two and provision was made for the appointment later by the council of a third assistant who will receive a salary. The two honorary associate secretaries named were W. I. McWhinney, K.C., Toronto and H. W. Craig, Winnipeg.

It was unanimously decided to enlarge the representation of the provinces on the council which is the executive of the association. The following were selected from British Columbia: S. S. Taylor, K.C., L. G. McPhillips, E. P. Davis, K.C., W. Boswell, K.C., A. Lucas, Vancouver; C. R. Hamilton, K.C., Nelson.

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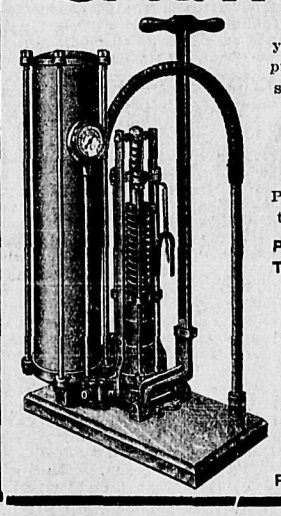

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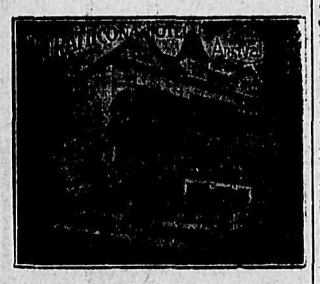

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GERMAN SPIES.

"These same naturalized subjects returned to conduct the pillaging and conflagrations; it was the German journalists so cordially welcomed to Paris who drew up the 'black list' of our writers; it was our naturalized subjects who prepared platforms and famous mushroom caves for Von Kluck. Can we believe that those who have given proof of such repugnant duplicity, who repaid our friendly hospitality by odious treachery, prepared our ruin through our confidence, made shameless use of our generosity, organized theft and massacre in the homes of their hosts, can we believe this people capable of sincerity and loyalty?"

Above is a story of the purposes carried out by the German "naturalized spy" in France and the question to which there is but one answer, contained in the Courier des Etates Unis, a French publication in New York, which discusses the German element of the United States hastening to proclaim its American loyalty. It is satisfied with America's attitude regarding the German naturalized citizen, but points out France's experience.

The article points out that in France the Germans who became naturalized citizens jumped from 30,000 in 1886 to 100,000 in 1911. "For the love of France? No." Thanks to the famous "Delbruck" naturalized Germans in foreign countries do not se their own nationality. The Germans say: "We recognize that there are certain cases when in foreign countries it is in the interest of German subjects, besides their own nationality, to acquire a new nationality and that the possession of the latter would place them in a better position to usefully represent their old country."

The article points out the great knowledge that the Germans had of industries in France and the pre-war preparations made by naturalized subjects. Even in Paris the work was done.

SURGEONS LEFT FORCEPS IN SPOT VACATED BY APPENDIX

Scott Moffatt Took Instrument with Him When He Left Hospital Three Years After.

When Scott Moffatt, whose home is in Campbellton, N.B., left a Montreal hospital one day just about three years ago he carried away with him in the place formerly occupied by his appendix, a pair of forceps. He left the hospital again last week, this time with the forceps in his pocket.

It was during 1912 that Moffatt was operated upon—successfully, according to the surgeons. The patient was feeling better when he left the institution than he had in months; the wound was healed and the appendix forgotten.

A few months ago Moffatt again began to suffer pains in the part of his anatomy formerly occupied by the organ which had caused him trouble. It finally became necessary for him to re-enter the hospital and again occupy the operating table.

Again the surgeons operated. The appendix had certainly been removed; there, imbedded in the flesh that had gathered around them, were the forceps, four inches in length. The New Brunswick man left the hospital again last week, taking the instrument with him as a souvenir.

Admitting that the case is an extraordinary one, the doctors say, however, that it is easily explained. It is suggested that the forceps were probably used to stop the flow from a bleeding artery. Then the appendix was removed and the wound sewed up, the forceps being forgotten.

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Kootenay and Boundary

REV. H. W. SIMPSON TO REMAIN AT ROSSLAND

Refuses Living at Vancouver—Knights Pythias Hear Speech by Grand Chancellor Bennett.

(Special to The Daily News.)

ROSSLAND, March 21.—Rev. H. W. Simpson, rector of St. George's church, has decided to remain in Rossland. He sent word to St. James' church at Vancouver refusing the post as rector in that church.

A. Cox of Patterson spent a few days in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Woods of Patterson spent Friday evening in the city.

Miss Sheppard who spent a few days in town this week has returned to her home in High River.

A part of the proceeds taken in at the annual dance of the Order of Eastern Star will be given in aid of the Belgians.

J. S. Deschamps returned yesterday from a trip to Calgary and Winnipeg.

Mrs. Skill of Trail is spending the week in this city as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stewart and children motored to Rossland from Trail on Saturday.

Mrs. W. G. Ternan returned last evening from a short visit to Spokane.

A special meeting of the Rossland Curling club will be held in the court house on Monday at 8 p.m.

W. G. Ternan has gone to Grand Forks. He will return some time next week.

Mrs. Rorison and five children left Saturday to reside in future in Glasgow, Scotland. They will sail from St. John on the Missanabie.

Mrs. H. C. A. Cornish has received the news of the sudden death of her mother, Mrs. E. Williams at Ealing, London.

Miss Esther Huhns who spent the winter here with her aunt, Mrs. Platt, returned to Spokane Wednesday.

The Red Cross society acknowledges the following donations: Socks, Mrs. Denison; shoes, W. F. McNeill; bandage cotton, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Gosso and Mrs. Stout; cash, Miss Tasker, Mrs. A. W. Morgan, Mrs. Williamson, F. Lemieux, Mrs. E. Brown, T. Stout. The ladder donated by Sam Allan was raffled for $6.50 and was won by Mrs. Pincott. Butter donated by Mrs. Braden was raffled for $15 and was won by Miss Doell. The shipment forwarded to Halifax March 17 included the following articles: 130 pairs socks, 40 nightshirts, 10 suits pyjamas, 35 flannel shirts, 28 helmets, 8 mufflers, 14 housewives, 13 pillow cases, 4 bands, 40 pairs wristlets.

L. Roberts and W. F. McNeill will leave Monday morning to spend a few days at Deer Park.

At the meeting of the Knights of Pythias Friday night two candidates were put through the second degree. The grand chancellor, J. W. Bennett, who was paying an official visit to the lodge gave an address on "Good of the Order." After the regular business of the evening refreshments were served and a short musical program was rendered.

R. Acorn of Colville is visiting his sister, Mrs. F. Peters for a few days.

SAINT PATRICK'S DANCE AT SOUTH SLOCAN SUCCESS

(Special to The Daily News.)

SOUTH SLOCAN, B. C., March 21.—The St. Patrick's dance, under the auspices of the Young People's club, was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. Table decorations were artistically arranged by Mrs. Yeatman, president of the Young People's club. A. W. Dill filled the position of master of ceremonies. Dr. Macmillan proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the young people for the delightful entertainment and for the able way in which they had arranged everything.

James Macaulay of Vancouver was a visitor to the Junction this week, opening his summer residence "Stonebyres." He returned to the coast Thursday and expects to return with his family in April.

Mrs. C. Horner, who has been residing at Bonnington Falls for two months, left on Wednesday for Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

Mr. Slaters of Vancouver spent the weekend here, the guest of J. Macaulay.

Mrs. G. L. Thompson of Bonnington Falls was taken to the Kootenay Lake General hospital on Friday.

Arthur Oliver of Shoreacres went to the Nelson hospital on Friday, where he will undergo an operation.

Mrs. Robert Oliver of Shoreacres is visiting for a few days.

Miss Shannon, who has been the guest of Mrs. Etter for the past week, returned to Willow Point Saturday.

Miss Dorothy Bealby is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Yeatman for a few days.

BURTON POLITICAL PARTIES NAME THEIR DELEGATES

(Special to The Daily News.)

BURTON, B. C., March 21.—At a meeting of the local Conservative association, A. A. Burton and Ralph Islip were chosen to act as delegates to the nominating convention to be held in Nakusp on March 24.

The Liberal association held a meeting on Saturday and elected delegates to the nominating convention to be held in Nakusp. Messrs. McCormick, F. Garner and R. L. June were chosen.

CONSERVATIVES TO SEND DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily News.)

SOUTH SLOCAN, B. C., March 21.—The Kootenay River Conservative association held a special meeting on Saturday night to elect delegates to attend the meeting in Nelson for the nomination of a candidate to contest Trail riding in the forthcoming election. The president, T. A. Wheildon, Collingwood Gray, R. G. Long, T. A. Wheildon, G. C. Rochfort, J. M. Shepley and R. T. M. Power were unanimously elected to represent the district at the meeting. Mr. Rochfort, the secretary, tendered his resignation, as he is leaving the district. A. W. Dill was elected secretary pro tem.

NAKUSP WILL BE CONVENTION TOWN

Conservatives and Liberals Will Select Candidates for Slocan Riding on Wednesday Next

(Special to The Daily News.)

NAKUSP, B. C., March 21.—On Thursday evening the Nakusp Conservative association held a general meeting at Abriel's hall for the purpose of electing delegates to the Slocan riding convention to be held at Nakusp on Wednesday. Those elected were: D. T. Bulger, L. J. Edwards, R. H. Rawlings and R. H. Baird. Alternate: H. L. Rothwell, Thomas Abriel, A. E. Haigh and J. H. Vestrup. The convention will be held immediately on arrival of the train from Slocan points, the return train being held over an hour so that delegates may return the same day.

The nominating convention of the Slocan Liberal association will be held at Nakusp the same day, when it is promised a large number of delegates will attend from all over the riding. Several possible candidates are mentioned, among whom are: J. C. Harris, Dr. Brouse, C. Nelson and J. C. Campbell of New Denver and W. Calder.

The Grand hotel is temporarily closed. J. Thew, who has held the lease, which has now terminated, having vacated the property and gone ranching. It is possible that H. J. Labrash, the owner and who previously occupied the house, may return to conduct the business at an early date from Vancouver.

Land clearing is the order of the day and it seems that the government advertising is having good effect on land owners, who vie with each other in regard to development and the cultivation of the soil during the present year of necessity. Throughout the valley huge clouds of smoke is issuing from the forests in the process of land clearing and increase of horticultural acreage.

L. L. Palmer concluded his pruning instruction to a class of 12 pupils on Friday afternoon at the ranches of T. Abriel, J. Stevenson, J. Weins and J. H. Vestrup, under the auspices of the agricultural department of the provincial government. His lecture on spraying on Thursday evening before the farmers' institute was greatly appreciated by a large number of members, who not only passed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, but passed a resolution to the government asking it to retain the services of Mr. Palmer and return him to the district in future years.

MRS. HAIG-SMELLIE HEADS WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Special to The Daily News.)

PROCTOR, B.C., March 21.—The annual meeting of the Proctor & District Women's auxiliary was held at Mrs. Haig-Smellie's on Thursday when 20 members were present. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Haig-Smellie; vice-president, Mrs. A. C. Major; treasurer, Mrs. E. Watson; secretary, Mrs. F. P. Hughes; assistant secretary, Miss Thomson. Rev. F. P. Hughes gave an address. It was decided to hold a fete and children's play in the summer.

FERNIE COUPLE WED.

(Special to The Daily News.)

FERNIE, B.C., March 21.—The Fernie Conservative association will hold a general meeting in Ingram's hall Monday for the purpose of electing a president and transacting general business.

Esther Rebekah lodge No. 20 will give a box social and dance in Victoria hall March 31. Half of the proceeds will be given to the patriotic fund.

The dance in Victoria hall on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the patriotic fund proved a big success both socially and financially, some 300 people being in attendance. The refreshments were provided by the Daughters of the Empire. A revolver and cake were raffled, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gates carrying off the trophies. The duties of masters of ceremonies were in the hands of George O'Brien and Fire Chief McDougall.

In the county court before Judge Thompson, Henri Gustave and Leon DeGrey were convicted on five charges of theft and received sentence of two years on each charge, to run concurrently.

NEW DENVER NOTES.

(Special to The Daily News.)

NEW DENVER, March 21.—Oscar V. White, manager of the Star mine of Sandon, was a visitor in town Friday.

Mrs. Thomas Fox returned Friday after several days spent in Sandon.

Mrs. William Hunter of Silverton spent Friday afternoon in town, the guest of Mrs. H. H. Falding.

Mrs. George O. Nesbitt, and Mrs. H. Whitehead spent Friday afternoon in Silverton.

A. E. Cable, manager of the Rambler-Cariboo mine at Three Forks, spent Friday in town.

J. N. Pennock of Rosebery spent a few hours in town Friday.

Bert Hillon of Silverton was a visitor to town Friday.

The Slocan district Sunday school convention will be held in New Denver on March 23 and in Silverton March 22.

NEEDLES NOTES.

(Special to The Daily News.)

NEEDLES, B.C., March 21.—An informal meeting of the Liberal party was called by Mr. Freeman at Mr. Neidemann's. The following resolution was passed: "That the construction work should be thrown open to contract, provided that none but actual settlers should be employed."

GRAND FORKS NOTES

(Special to The Daily News.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., March 21.—F. M. Kerby returned home yesterday after a trip to coast cities.

The usual Saturday market was held yesterday. There was a fair turnout of ranchers.

The New Spring Dresses Are Full of Charm

WE HAVE GATHERED A FINE COLLECTION OF LOVELY STYLES IN STREET, AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES, IN SERGES, SILKS, SATINS AND CREPE-DE-CHENES THAT WILL WIN YOUR ADMIRATION. IN THESE THE WIDE CIRCULAR SKIRT IS THE IMPORTANT THING. FLARE FLOUNCES PRODUCE A SIMILAR EFFECT OF WIDTH. BODICES SHOW BOTH HIGH AND NORMAL WAISTLINE, HAVE FULL-LENGTH AND SET-IN SLEEVES, AND ARE SEMI-FITTED. COLLARS MOSTLY HIGH. WE SHOW ALL THE NEWER WANTED COLORS, AS WELL AS THE STAPLE NAVY AND BLACK. OUR ASSORTMENT HAS VARIETY ENOUGH TO PLEASE EVERY WOMAN.

Prices from $8.00 to $15.00

MEAGHER & CO.

THE STORE FOR STYLE THE STORE FOR QUALITY

CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS AT PRINCETON ACTIVE

(Special to The Daily News.)

PRINCETON, B. C., March 21.—There is much political activity here owing to the impending provincial general elections.

The Conservative meeting Monday night was for the purpose of reconstructing the local association and appointing delegates to the nominating convention at Keremeos. Perley Russell was elected by acclamation president of the Princeton Conservative association and S. R. Gibson was elected secretary. Executive committee is: J. H. Stitt, A. A. Robertson, H. H. Avery, C. E. Thomas and E. Waterman; delegates to the convention: N. McFadden, T. F. Croly, E. S. Silcox, H. H. Avery, A. Broomfield, George Wardle, W. J. Kirkpatrick, R. W. Moeran, S. R. Gibson, A. Robertson, J. W. Stitt, E. Waterman, P. Russell and J. D. Andras. The delegates were instructed to nominate and support L. W. Shatford.

The Liberal meeting held on Tuesday evening for organizing purposes resulted in the election of C. Willarson, president; A. E. Irwin, secretary. The meeting was addressed by M. McCauley, a former member of the legislature in Alberta. The executive committee is as follows: W. D. Young, D. Clark, T. Guinau, N. Huston, G. Lyall, J. Forsyth, A. Reith, K. C. Brown, W. C. McLean, Al Johnson. The convention will be held at Keremeos on March 24. The candidate is expected to be Mr. McAuley.

A report is in circulation that work on the branch to Copper mountain of the Kettle Valley line will be started this spring.

WEST DEMARS NOTES

(Special to The Daily News.)

WEST DEMARS, B. C., March 21.—Capt. McGalley is here inspecting timber for the Edgewood Lumber company.

J. H. Johnson of Vancouver has been completing the government telephone which is now in perfect working order.

Robert Thompson is at Demars for the week.

VISIT HALCYON

(Special to The Daily News.)

HALCYON, B. C., March 21.—C. Cormier, C. B. Hume and John Glaspie, Revelstoke, and A. M. McDermid, Montreal, arrived on Saturday. C. Jeffs, Revelstoke, and C. A. Bigelow, Glacier, arrived on Friday. C. Y. Beck, Kelowna, left on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. George Murray, Vancouver, left today for a trip through the Boundary.

MOYIE NEWS

(Special to The Daily News.)

MOYIE, B. C., March 21.—Mr. Raworth of Cranbrook was a visitor to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Browning on Sunday.

On Tuesday a meeting of the local Conservative association was held to receive the report of the delegates concerning the central executive meeting at Cranbrook. T. Bates was appointed to accompany the president, M. Bonner, as delegate to the nominating convention at Cranbrook.

On Thursday a well attended meeting was held to meet Dr. J. H. King, the Liberal candidate for Cranbrook, and Charles Ward, president of the Cranbrook Liberal association, when the local association was re-organized in readiness for the election campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McKay have left to make their home in Creston.

The St. Patrick's dance held in Miners' hall on Wednesday was well attended and most enjoyable.

Frank Carrier left for Kingsgate on Saturday.

On Friday the newly appointed teacher of the junior department, Mrs. Jennie Cunningham Barker of Nelson, received Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. James Wright and Mrs. Pitman as visitors to the school.

CASTLEGAR NOTES

CASTLEGAR, B. C., March 21.—Miss Dorothy Farmer, who is attending St. Joseph's school, Nelson, is spending the week-end with her parents.

R. C. Smith of Nelson is inspector of the new bridge which is being erected for the Canadian Pacific railway west of here by the Dominion Bridge company.

G. M. Davidson and wife from Kamloops are at Shields, Mr. Davidson being accountant for the bridge company.

P. G. Farmer left for Enderby, having secured a position with a large sawmill company. Mr. Farmer before leaving was the guest of Mrs. A. S. D. Berham, who gave an informal dinner in his honor.

Foreman Marianni and gang have moved from Nelson to Castlegar and are now busy on general repairs to the Canadian Pacific railway lines in this vicinity.

Road Foreman Benny was in town yesterday. Work will be commenced at an early date on the road between Castlegar and West Robson.

Mrs. W. G. Mara of Brilliant was a visitor to Castlegar yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Turnbull left for Trail this morning and will spend a few days with friends in that city.

Mrs. Christoffersen and her son Thorn left for Strathclair, Man., a few days ago and will spend the summer with her son-in-law Charles Heale.

BRITISH "TOMMY" UNBEATABLE

A private in the Liverpool Scottish (lately a bank cashier), writing from a French hospital says:

Guess I've seen some life last few months! Was carried for miles on a stretcher, then lay in clearing hospital, then moved by motor-ambulance, which was glorious, and arrived here in it after 18 hours. I've formed my own opinions of French, English and German soldiers, but by constant companionship of the English "Tommy" I've come to the conclusion that he is unbeatable, both for humor and in warfare. During the month we were under fire off and on I always seemed to get the worth of everything and I became a regular "butt" for laughter. I was the first to be smothered in mud from a shell exploding and shortly after was knocked head over heels by a turnip which was hurled in my direction, also from a shell exploding. It is wonderful what the shells will dig up and scatter in all directions.

RID STOMACH OF GASES, SOURNESS AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" ends all stomach distress in five minutes

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty cent case from any drug store and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

Conservative Electors

A public meeting of the Conservative electors of Nelson riding will be held in Eagle hall on Friday evening, March 26th, at 7:30, sharp, to elect a Conservative candidate to contest Nelson riding at the approaching provincial elections.

Qualification--Those taking part in the meeting must be on the last revised voters' list for Nelson riding and sign roll declaring they are Conservatives and are on the list above mentioned.

Markets - Mining - Finance

SPECIALTIES TO FORE ON MARKET

Bethlehem Is Feature, 28,000 Shares Changing Hands—Canadian Pacific Gains Point or so.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Specialties were again to the fore during yesterday's two hour session, the activity and strength of Bethlehem Steel being the most noteworthy feature. Trading in that stock amounted to about 28,000 shares, its top figure and new record price being 68, which represented a maximum advance of almost 10 points from the previous day's low price.

In the railway division Canadian Pacific and New Haven were the only shares to gain a point or more. United States Steel took second place to Bethlehem throughout the session and closed with a material fractional advance.

London's market seemed to ignore the news from the Dardanelles, the various hose issues showing but little loss on moderate selling. Contrary to *its usual course, Canadian Pacific* was more inclined to heaviness than any other stock in the international list.

The local bank statement met expectations showing an actual cash gain of about $11,000,000 excess, reserves increasing by almost $10,000,000.

Bonds were steady except New York Central 6s which were extensively sold at concessions. Total sales, par value $1,213,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call during the week.

QUEBEC RAILWAY COMMON IN DEMAND AT MONTREAL

MONTREAL, March 21.—A demand for Quebec railway common provided a new feature in local stock trading on Saturday. About 125 shares were taken at the 10½ minimum. Canadian cottons preferred sold at the 71 minimum. The balance of the business was in small lots and without features. Shawinigan and Bell Telephone were both strong on light buying, the former selling at 117 and the latter at 142.

Be sure and see us about the new

1915 Evinrude Motor

for rowboats and canoes.

Special features are MAXIM SILENCER; BUILT IN HIGH TENSION MAGNETO, AUTOMATIC full speed REVERSE, which are obtainable on no other detachable motor made. Price $115. Order now and ensure delivery. Out of town agents wanted.

Ashton & Smedley
CITY.

TO EUROPE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TRANS ATLANTIC SERVICE

St. John—Halifax—Liverpool
The New Cabin Ship
METAGAMA
Will Make Her
Maiden Voyage from St. John, April 9
Calling at Halifax next day.
Maximum Service—Minimum Cost.
Book Now.
Tickets and all particulars from any railroad or steamship agent, or
J. J. FORSTER, General Agent,
C.P.R. Depot, Vancouver.

METALS.

Bar Silver, 50¼.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Bar silver, 50¼.

At St. Louis: Lead, quiet, 4.02 at 4.10; spelter, 10.

PRODUCE.

MONTREAL PROVISIONS.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, March 21.—Cheese: Finest westerns, 17¼ at ½; easterns, 16¾ at 17.

Butter: Choicest creamery, 34 at ½; seconds 33 at ½.

Eggs: Fresh, 22 at 23.

Pork: Heavy Canada short mess, 28; short cut backs, 27½.

GRAIN.

CLOSING GRAIN PRICES.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINNIPEG, March 21—Wheat: May, $1.53½; July, $1.52¾; Oct., $1.16.

Oats: May, 65¾; July, 65¾.

Flax: May, $1.76¼; July, $1.79¼; Oct., $1.79.

Minneapolis: Wheat: May, $1.47⅞; July, $1.41½; Sept., $1.12⅛.

Chicago: Wheat: May, $1.55¼; July, $1.23⅛; Sept., $1.10⅝.

WHEAT PRODUCTION TO BE NINETY-ONE PER CENT

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

ROME, March 21.—The international institute of agriculture has published statistics of the world's coming crops of wheat, barley, rye, maize and oats which have a particular interest at the present time on account of the war.

Compiled from official data supplied by each country these figures show that the production of wheat in the world in 1914-15 will be 1,004,000,000 quintals (a quintal is 220.47 pounds.)

This is equivalent to 91 as expressed in the scale adopted by the institute in which 120 is the maximum.

The figures for rye show 442,000,000 quintals; for barley 305,000,000 quintals; for oats, 625,000,000 quintals and for maize 937,000,000 quintals.

The *production of wheat for 1914,-15* will exceed by 36,000,000 quintals the average consumption of the past five years. Rye this year will exceed the average consumption for five years by 2,000,000 quintals and maize will be 41,000,000 quintals in excess of the same average. The production of barley will be 18,000,000 quintals less than the average production for the last five years and the production of oats will be 17,000,000 less.

CHIEF TRADING AT TORONTO IN BANK STOCKS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO March 21.—The chief trading on the Toronto stock market was in bank issues. Minimum prices continued to rule but the dealings put through were more numerous than heretofore. Dominion bank sold at 227, Commerce at 203 and Imperial at 210.

Maple Leaf preferred sold at 97½. Smelting was stronger, selling at 33. Dome Mines sold higher at 12.50.

YOUR EGGS CAN BE DISPOSED OF BY USING A WANT AD

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited

Offices, Smelting and Refining Department
TRAIL, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SMELTERS AND REFINERS

Purchasers of All Classes of Ores

Producers of Fine Gold and Silver, Base Bullion, Copper Matte, Pig Lead, *Lead Pipe, Bluestone and Electrolytic Bearing Metal.*

Sullivan Drills Are Better

than other drills because they drill faster and cost less to operate and keep up

WRITE FOR BULLETINS 66-H AND 66-L

AGENTS:

THE NELSON IRON WORKS, Limited

There is no habit more easily formed than the habit of saving. If you have not already acquired the habit do so now by opening a savings account.

One dollar opens an account in our Savings Department.

Established 1875.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

Capital (paid up) ..$7,000,000
Reserve Fund $7,000,000

Peleg Howland, President
Elias Rogers, Vice-President
Edward Hay, Gen. Manager.
Nelson Branch
J. H. D. Benson, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital authorized $25,000,000
Capital all paid up.....$15,000,000
Rest $16,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

H. V. Meredith, Esq.....President
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager.

Branches in British Columbia:
Armstrong, Athalmer, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Enderby, Greenwood, Kamloops, Kelowna, Merritt, Nelson, New Denver, New Westminster, Nicola, Penticton, Port Alberni, Port Haney, Prince Rupert, Princeton, Rossland, Summerland, Vancouver, Vancouver (Main street), Vernon, Victoria, West Summerland, Alberni.

Interest paid on Savings Deposits at 3 per cent (present rate).

Nelson Branch, L. B. DeVeber, Mgr.

Daily News Want Ad Brings Results

HAZEBROUCK IN WAR TIME

NORTH OF FRANCE.—Among the thousand and one phenomena to which the war has given birth not the least remarkable is the transformation brought about, not only in the attitude of mind of individuals and their way of life, but also in the surroundings in which their life is passed.

Anyone who saw Hazebrouck before the war and who visits it again today asks himself if he is dreaming or if it can possibly be the same town.

Before the war Hazebrouck was a typical little town of the north of France, built entirely of brick, following rigorously its own particular customs, half industrial and half agricultural, contented with itself, and, above all else, peaceful.

Today this little corner of French soil has become a military centre of feverish activity, and, what is still more astonishing, it is not the French uniform that one sees in the streets, but everywhere the English khaki.

Hazebrouck is English. One cannot deny it. It is a thousand times more English than French at the present moment. *Whichever way you turn you* see nothing but the determined faces and alert bearing of the British volunteers, as well as London motor-buses.

When they first arrived from England the buses smelt of Piccadilly and the Strand, if one may so express it. They were covered with all those arresting advertisements that modern ingenuity employs to attract the attention. They had not at all a warlike aspect. But they also have undergone a transformation. They are now all one sober steel-gray. They have an air of determination and energy.

In a Cafe

Someone is singing "Tipperary!" No doubt some English soldiers are coming roupd the street into the square. Nothing. It is only the urchins of Hazebrouck.

With much hooting some motor-lorries appear, some laden with straw and others with food supplies. They join in the concert of noises of motors and songs in the square, over which lies a pall of choking smoke. What excitement for these quiet streets of the old town.

We enter a cafe for a moment. It is full of English soldiers. The advantages of the French cafe system have not been lost on the British soldier and Tommy will not leave the soil of France without having discovered that there are some good things to be found there. In fact, it has been *necessary to prohibit soldiers from* entering cafes before 10 o'clock in the morning and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

The sound of an explosion makes us all rush out. What is that—taubes? Yes, it was a taube, so now we are in for a real holiday. There are in fact three machines, but so high up that one can hardly distinguish them. Again a bomb falls and another. We count the explosions and laugh. They seem near the station. Yes, the last one certainly fell near the station.

But they seem to be widening their circles as they soar round. No, they are not coming round again at all. They are heading off northeast. Over our heads come two English airmen *in full cry after them. The English,* with marvelous promptitude, are after them.

Few Houses Hit

We go down to the station to find out the number of the victims. There are none—no dead, no wounded. A few houses have been hit and damaged, that is all. The station is intact. The expedition has failed in its object for this time.

How will Hazebrouck at the end of the war return to its daily round, its quiet existence of former days? How will it be able to escape from all this noise and confusion, this coming and going of thousands of men who pass and repass all day long, some covered with mud and their clothes torn with the barbed wire of the German trenches, other, spick and span, who have come straight from England and are eager for their first taste of battle?

On the side of Armentieres and Lille the situation has not greatly changed for some time. The enemy's lines keep about the same, although advancing and retiring here and there in the fashion to which we have become as accustomed as the daily ebb and flow of the tide.

At Perenchies there is a great cotton facory which employed before the war about 3,000 hands. It is at present in the hands of the Germans, who have strongly entrenched themselves in the neighborhood.

The Germans have been shelling the village of Estaires, southeast of Hazebrouck from their batteries at Radinghem.

The precautions taken by the Dunkirk authorities against the raids of German aeroplanes have had the expected result. The allies having brought down four German aeroplanes in eight days, the enemy has *become more prudent.*

Algerian Cavalry Charges

Much praise is given to the Algerian and Moroccan cavalry for their series of magnificent charges during the actions at the Great Dune.

The Algerian cavalry is mounted on small Arab horses, usually white in color. They are not powerful mounts to look at, but those who have seen them in action regard them with more respect. They can gallop for miles over the sand, carrying a heavy saddle and armed horseman and the regulation kit.

Those who saw it say it was a magnificent sight when those warriors, brave among the brave, launched themselves against the German *batteries. Shouting* and brandishing their arms, each straining against the other, they tore over the ground towards the foe, their little horses making the sand fly beneath their feet.

The Landwehr Germans who were opposite the Algerians did not wait for them. The success of the day was largely due to the Algerians, who have the same love for the charge as the Indians.

FRENCH TRADE BEGINS TO SHOW REVIVAL

PARIS, March 21.—Statistics of the foreign trade of France during the first two months of 1915 show a decrease as compared with 1914 of 632,000,000 francs, about equally divided between exports and imports. The decrease in the first five months of the war was at the rate of 820,000,000 francs a month. These figures were taken to indicate the revival of trade.

To the Reader:

If you are looking for splendid bargains in poultry, live stock, farm and ranch implements and numerous other articles, follow the classified columns closely. It will pay you well.

At this time of the year poultry fanciers are offering prize chicks and fancy hatching eggs, and it is safe to say that prices were never more reasonable. Go over the bargains below and you are almost sure to see something you want.

SEARCH THE CLASSIFIED AND YOU'LL BE SATISFIED

To the Advertiser:

Twenty thousand people in the Kootenay and Boundary read THE DAILY NEWS every day. A great many in this vast number are anxious to buy something you have for sale, whether it be garden tools, barnyard fowl or cordwood.

Use the classified columns and you will reach these buyers at small expense. You will get results. Others have. Mail your advertisement today and let us prove that it will pay you well.

IT PAYS TO USE THE DAILY NEWS

THE DAILY NEWS

Daily News Want Ads.

DAILY NEWS CLASSIFIED AD RATES

One cent a word per insertion, four cents a word per week, fifteen cents a word per month when cash accompanies the order. Otherwise one cent per word per insertion straight. No accounts opened for want ads. Minimum charge 25 cents.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

BABY CHICKS, ducklings and hatching eggs; poultry and fruit form paying combination. Catalogue forwarded on application Charles Provan, Langley Fort, near Vancouver. 224-tf

PURE BRED setting eggs, $1.00 per 15. White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, White Orpingtons; Cook and Kalstras strain. M. Campbell, Box 166, Nelson, B.C. (236)

FIRST WEEK in April chicks booked. Get in on the next week's hatch, W. Leghorns, W. Orpingtons, W. Wyandottes. Winners and layers. Eggs $2 per 15; chicks 25c. each. R. B. Hay, O.K. Bakery. (200)

S.C. BLACK MINORCAS, R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. W. Leghorn eggs $1.00 per setting. Michelson, 209 Gore street. (303)

FOR SALE—Young pigs, $5.00 each. Plymouth cockerels $2 each; pure bred Plymouth Rock eggs, $1.00 per setting. Marsden, Taghum. (302)

STRICTLY new laid ranch eggs at 30c per dozen or $8.25 per case, f.o.b. Creston. Address box 92, Creston, B.C. (306)

TRAP-NESTED S.C. White Leghorns, winners 3rd prize 3rd international egg contest, Victoria. Mating list on application. White Wyandottes, Toulouse Geese, Indian Runner ducks; day old chicks; settings. Chalmers, Thrums, B.C. (249)

FOR SALE—One heavy team of horses, 6 and 7 years old. Some good young cows coming in this month, also pigs. R. D. Kennedy, Perry Siding, B.C. (321)

FOR SALE—Pigs, six weeks and six months old, $5 and $10 respectively, f.o.b. New Denver. T. J. Lloyd, New Denver, B.C. (277)

FOR SALE—Black Langshan setting eggs from the pen that won the 1st prize as best pen in the provincial show at Vernon, $2.00 for 13 eggs. H. Bush, Box 572, Nelson, B.C. (312)

FOR SALE—Young pigs, ready to ship in three weeks' time, $5 each; also pigs 6 months, $10 each. R. D. Kennedy, Lamon Creek, B.C. (334)

FOR SALE—Jersey cow, 5 years, to calve April 20; two year old heifer to calve next October, half Jersey; Jersey bull calf, 1 year old. The three for $150 cash. B. Melnerums, South Slocan. (333)

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Wyandottes or Buff Orpington, good strain of winter layers, $1.50 per setting. W. J. McConnell, Harrop. (335)

WAR PRICES — Trap-nested White Leghorns and White Wyandottes hatching eggs, $1.25 per setting, $6.50 per 100. Day olds 15th April, $18.00 per 100. B. W. Leen, Crescent Valley, B.C. (341)

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK. (Continued.)

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington eggs, $1.50 per setting; also cockerel $3.00 and cycle hatcher, brooder, $6.00. J. Peachey, Proctor, B.C. (329)

WANTED—Pure bred Ayrshire cow. Z., Balfour postoffice. (330)

HATCHING EGGS—S.C. R. I. Reds, $2.00 and $3.00 per 15; White Wyandottes, $2.00 per 15, $10.50 per 100; pullets, broody hens. M. B. Edwards, Nelson. (342)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—First class meat market, doing good business, will sell on easy payments to the right party. Don't delay it is worth looking into. Apply box 299, Daily News. (299)

FOR SALE—At Nelson, B.C., small grocery business in good position; 45 per cent cash business, balance monthly accounts. For terms and particulars apply W. R. Allen, P.O. box 1140, Nelson, B.C. (298)

FOR SALE—Shingles direct from the mill. No. 1 XXX @ $2.75 per thousand; No. 2 XX @ $1.75 per thousand, freight paid and delivered anywhere in West Kootenay. Arrow Lake Shingle Co., Nakusp, B.C. (322)

FOR SALE—One tug boat; price reasonable; 46 feet long. Box, 833, Nelson. (332)

FOR SALE—Launch and launch house, length 24 feet, speed 15 miles per hour. For particulars apply P. O. box 768, Nelson, B.C. (346)

FIRST CLASS MOTOR BOAT for sale, mahogany hull, 26 feet long. Everything up to date, new engine. A bargain for quick sale. Apply box 345, Daily News. (345)

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

SKINS WANTED—All kinds, marten, mink, weasel, beaver, lynx, etc. G. Glaser, Furrier, Nelson, B.C. (307)

POSITION WANTED—By experienced salesman and clerk in general merchandise, married, sober and a hustler; a good meat cutter also. Address Mr. Hustler, New Denver, B.C. (336)

WANTED—Man and wife, experienced, no children, for first class apartment house; steam heated. Also girls for housework. W. Parker, 309 Baker street. (331)

WANTED—First class alteration lady. Able to thoroughly remodel and refit coats, costumes, etc. Must also help *in sales. References required.* Apply box 343, News office. (343)

WOMAN COOK wants work in hotel or camp. Apply box 340, Daily News. (340)

CHEAP SHACK wanted, near Nelson. Write S., postoffice Taghum. (344)

MUSIC.

MR. F. WARNER SMITH—Pupils received for piano, organ, violin and singing; 305 Carbonate; phone L401.

MRS WHELLAMS—Diploma pianist. Silver medalist, London. Pupil of famous Garcia. For singing, piano and stringed instruments. Daily News, box 314. (314)

BARBERING.

LADY BARBER SHOP—218 Baker St. *Prices: Hair cut 35c, with shave* 50c; children's hair cut, 25c. (270)

FOR RENT.

K. W. C. BLOCK — Housekeeping suites and rooms for rent. Terms moderate. A. Macdonald & Co. 272-tf

FOR RENT — Suite of furnished housekeeping rooms in Annable block. Enquire room 32. 272-tf

FURNISHED SUITES for rent. Apply Kerr Apartments. 228-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms; coal and gas ranges. Enquire Queen Cigar Store. (178)

FURNISHED ROOMS—520 Carbonate street. (282)

FOR RENT—Flat. Apply O. K. Bakery. (295)

COMFORTABLY furnished five-room house with piano. Apply 521 Silica street. (328)

FOR RENT—First class house in good residential district; 3 bedrooms; gas and electric light. Rent reduced to $22.50. Apply to C. W. Appleyard, 505 Baker street. (339)

GARDEN SEEDS.

SUTTON'S SEEDS—In original sealed packets, imported from Sutton & Sons, Reading, England. A. J. Woodward, 667 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Send for catalogue. (233)

MESSENGER SERVICE.

NELSON MESSENGER CO.—Prompt and reliable. Day and night Phone 242 914-tf

PLUMBING AND HEATING.

E. K. STRACHAN, 120 Baker street, plumbers' supplies, estimates free; work guaranteed. Phone 262.

FURS

New fur coats, muffs, stoles, rugs, etc., made to order or from skins supplied. Old furs repaired and remodelled to newest shapes, at moderate prices. Skins dressed and mounted. G. Glaser, Expert Furrier, 811 Mill street, Nelson, B. C. 217-tf

BEE SUPPLIES.

ALL YOU NEED can be obtained in Nelson at prices you cannot beat. Write for price list. W. Romain, Fairview, Nelson. (327)

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—3 men to appoint agents; salary $18.00 weekly; will pay more later. Black Diamond Stove Polish *Co., 69 St. Patrick St., Toronto, Ont.* (323)

FOUND.

STRAYED to my ranch, 2 sorrel mares, one branded R1 left shoulder, one branded O left hip. If not redeemed in 30 days will be sold for expenses. George H. Pitman, Myncaster, B.C. (300)

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 100 70c, 1000 $5; currants 10c; gooseberries 15c; rhubarb 10c; fruit trees, perennial flowers, roses, dahlias, pansies, etc., carriage prepaid. Catalog free. Charles Provan, Langley Fort, near Vancouver. 224-tf

BALLROOM BELLES TURN TO NURSING

Feminine British Aristocracy Preparing As if They Believed Struggle Would Last Years

The serious responsibilities of war have been accepted by no class in England more than by the young girls and young matrons of the aristocracy, who, a year ago, were the belles of the ballrooms and the debutantes at court, says a London correspondent. Many of them are in training at the big London hospitals, entering as students for regular practise work, doing the menial labors which go with every nurse's training, fitting themselves to go back to their homes and establish hospitals there for the soldiers. This latter phase of their plans has come in consequence of the settled conviction throughout the country that the war will last for a number of years, perhaps as long as the historic truggle with Napoleon a hundred years ago and that plans must be laid in advance to care for the men who will be the victims of the enemy's guns.

Earl Grey has turned his estate at Lesbury, Northumberland, into a convalescent home for the soldiers, while his daughters and daughter-in-law, Viscountess Howick, the wife of the heir to the title, have taken courses of training in nursing so that they can divide among themselves the duties of looking after the men.

Lady Sybil Grey, who has always *taken an interest in philanthropy,* and who at 33 is the only unmarried member of her family, is the matron of the home at Lesbury—Howick Hall, a splendid old mansion now stripped of many of its costly draperies and furniture, to make room for hospital beds and lounging places for the invalid soldiers. Her sister-in-law, Viscountess Howick, is the assistant matron. Viscount Howick is captain in the 1st Life guards and is on duty with his regiment.

Field Marshal Lord Methuen, later *commander-in-chief in South Africa,* has likewise turned his country residence, Corsham Court in Wiltshire, over to the soldiers, and his eldest daughter, the Hon. Christian Methuen, who is 26, is an apprentice at the London hospital, expecting in due course of time to obtain the experience necessary to take charge of her father's hospital. Lord Methuen, who will celebrate his seventieth birthday this year, is still actively identified with the army, but has found time to place his private hospital upon a thoroughly scientific running basis. Lady Methuen and her younger daughter are giving all their time to it. Two of the sons of the family are in the army, Lord Methuen's heir, the Hon. Paul Methuen being second lieutenant in the Wiltshire yeomanry, and the second son, the Hon. Anthony Methuen, a second lieutenant in the Scots guards.

The Countess Percy, the Duke of Richmond's daughter and the future Duchess of Northumberland, is president of a division of the Red Cross and has written a book on "Voluntary Aid" for the purpose of loosening the purse-strings for the benefit of the soldiers.

Lady Iris Capell, the eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Essex, is a debutante of last year, who is now training for the nurse's certificate so that she can help in the transformation of the family estate into a hospital, Lord Essex having offered *his famous residence,* Cassiobury Park at Watford, to the war department. Lady Iris was presented at court last year by her mother and was expecting to be this year enjoying the delights of a young girl's first season in society. Instead, she is a student at Watford hospital, near her father's home, wearing all day the nurse's costume and doing the same work as any of the other hospital apprentices.

Lord Desborough, having offered his equally famous place, Taplow Court, to the war department, his eldest daughter, the Hon. Monica Grenfell, 22 years old, is to be found now at St. Thomas's hospital, London, giving all of her time to the serious business of the nurse's training. She was much admired when she was introduced at court by her mother a year or two ago, and at Taplow Court she assisted her mother in entertaining numerous house parties. She is an athletic young woman, taking after her father in that respect, Lord Desborough having been one of the best athletes in England in his younger days and his daughter could, if the occasion offered, do the severe work of a nurse at the front. It is probable that Lord Kitchener will prefer to utilize her services at Taplow Court. This is large enough to accommodate several hundred soldiers and is one of the show places of England.

AMERICA MAY MAKE CARBOLIC ACID SHORTLY

Basis for High Explosives on Commercial Scale is Thought Possible.

WASHINGTON.—Commercial manufacture of bases for high explosives and dyestuffs by the processes discovered by Dr. Walter F. Rittman of the bureau of mines is expected by the bureau within the next two weeks as a result of experiments being conducted by Dr. Rittman at the Pittsburg plant of the Aetna Explosive company.

Dr. Rittman reported today that a small quantity of benzol, one of the much-sought bases, had been manufactured on a commercial scale and that at the end of 10 days he expected definite result on both the dyestuffs and explosives and the gasoline processes.

Officials of the interior department expect the Rittman patents to make possible at once general American production of carbolic acid which has advanced more than 1000 per cent in price as a result of the difficulties of trade between this country and Germany.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

SHERBROOKE HOTEL
Nelson, B. C.

One minute's walk from C. P. R. station. Cuisine unexcelled; well heated and ventilated.

Under New Management.

Business Directory

ASSAYERS.

E. W. WIDDOWSON, ASSAYER AND Chemist. Box A1108, Nelson, B.C. Charges: Gold, silver, copper or lead, $1 each; gold-silver $1.50; silver-lead, $1.50. Other metals on application.

AUCTIONEERS.

C. A. WATERMAN & CO.—Opera blk

WM. CUTLER AUCTIONEER, BOX 474; phone 18. 100-tf

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers and Provision Merchants. Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Packing House Produce. Office and warehouse corner of Front and Hall Sts. P.O. box 1095; telephones 28 and 29.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

GREEN BROS., BURDEN & CO.
Civil Engineers, Dominion and B. C. Land Surveyors.
Surveys of Lands, Mines, Townsites, Timber Limits, etc.
Nelson, 516 Ward street, A. H. Green, Mgr.; Victoria, 114 Pemberton Bldg., F. C. Green; Fort George, Hammond street, F. P. Burden.

A. L. McCULLOCH
Hydraulic Engineer.
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Baker St., Nelson, B.C.

T. M. RIXEN, AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT. Room 15, K.W.C. Block 122-tf

DANCING.

MISS GLADYS ATTREE—Private lessons by appointment. Particulars of classes and prospectus on application Box 304.

LODGE NOTICES

KOOTENAY LODGE NO 16, I.O.O.F. —Meets every Monday night in Oddfellows' hall at 7:30 o'clock.

QUEEN CITY REBEKAH LODGE No. 16, I.O.O.F., meets first and third Tuesdays, Oddfellows' hall at 8 o'clock.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT NO. 7, I.O.O.F.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Oddfellows' hall at 8 o'clock.

CANTON CORONA NO. 7—MEETS every second Tuesday in Oddfellows hall, at 8 o'clock.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MEETS Tuesday nights in K. of P. hall Eagle block.

C.O.F. Court Kootenay Belle meets 4th Friday in K.P. hall, Eagle block.

A. O. F. COURT ELLEN—MEETS first and third Monday in Eagle hall at 8 o'clock.

CLAN JOHNSTONE, 212, MEETS IN I. O. O. F. hall first and third Fridays at 8 p.m.

NELSON LODGE NO. 5, B. P. O. E. —Meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m. in the Eagle hall. All sojourning members invited. 130-tf

S. O. E.— Meets first and third Mondays in K. of P. hall at 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections or legal sub-divisions of sections and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of *merchantable coal mined and pay the* royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent of Sub-agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.— Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Garden Seeds

FERRYS
STEELE-BRIGGS
McKENZIES
RENNIES

Vegetable
Flower
Lawn Grass
White Clover
Etc.

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Store of Quality.

Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing

Suits, Dresses, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Furs, Etc.

Crown French Dry Cleaning Co
H. J. WILTON, Mgr.

Phone 107 — 506 Josephine St.
P. O. Box 994 — Nelson, B. C.

Spring Planting Will Soon Be Here

Roses, Shrubs, Shade Trees, Garden Plants, Vegetable Plants, all kinds of Fruit Trees and Berry Bushes.

Write for catalogue.

Frache Bros.
Florists and Nurserymen, Grand Forks, B.C.

THORPE'S DRINKS
THORPE'S DRY GINGER ALE
TELEPHONE 60

Why Don't You Smile?

It may be because you are not feeling well. Eat

MOTHER'S BREAD

be healthy and carry a big smile. It makes everybody feel happy.

Mail orders receive our prompt and careful attention.

Choquette Bros.

The Up-to-Date Bakers and Confectioners.

Phone 258. 516 Baker St.

GERMANS CAUSED HEAVY PROPERTY LOSS IN POLAND

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 21—Statistics published in Petrograd concerning losses to property in Russian Poland as a result of the German invasion, forwarded today to Reuters, give the total number of towns and larger villages destroyed as 95. It is said that 4500 small villages were devastated, 1000 of them having been burned.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR CROSS, SICK FEVERISH CHILD

If little stomach is sour, liver torpid or bowels clogged

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered.

When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it cannot cause injury. No difference what ails your little one—if full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach ache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

NELSON NEWS OF THE DAY

A regular meeting of the West Kootenay Poultry & Pet Stock association will be held in the city council chamber on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The monthly meeting of the West Kootenay Poultry & Pet Stock association will be held in the city council chamber Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

Prof. Arthur Lakes will give a lecture in the Y.M.C.A. this evening at 8 o'clock on "Origin of Gold and its Distribution" with special reference to British Columbia.

Beechnut Creamery will be open to buy cream after April 1. Please communicate with S. P. Pond. (226)

Nelson Brand Jam is made from the best Kootenay fruits and B. C. Sugar by British Columbia labor. At all grocers. (284)

Don't take chances. Have your carpets, windows and chimneys cleaned. Nelson Vacuum Cleaning Co., phone 18. (186)

Help to keep your home factory working. Insist on getting Nelson Brand Seville Orange Marmalade. It has quality, purity and fine flavor. what *more do you want?* (284)

A public meeting in the Liberal club rooms tonight at 8 o'clock will be addressed by A. M. Johnson, Liberal candidate for Nelson riding at the forthcoming provincial elections. (349)

SEED GRAIN.

Marquis wheat, Canadian oats, Longfellow and Crompton early corn, clover and alfalfa seed, sugar mangel seed and all kinds of vegetable seeds. Send us your orders. The Taylor Milling & Elevator Co., Limited, Nelson. 280)

FOR BABY CHICKS.

Always use Dr. Rusk's Chick Food. Taylor Milling & Elevator Co., Nelson, B.C. (225)

The Association of Church Helpers of St. Saviour's will hold an Easter sale in the parish hall Friday, March 26 from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be plain and fancy articles suitable for Easter gifts, from 50c down. Home-made cooking and candy booth and afternoon tea will be served. (347)

ELECTION ADVERTISING.

All notices of political me'ings and conventions to be held in any part of the Kootenay and Boundary must be prepaid, or guaranteed at the following rates: Reading notices, ten cents per count line each insertion, black face type, 20c per line; display advertising, 50c per inch. The News Publishing Co., Ltd. (310)

The Twilight Recital to be given in St. Paul's church this afternoon will begin at 4 o'clock and continue until 5:30 p.m. Mr. Warner Smith will be assisted by Miss M. Thomson, Miss Ruth Manhart, Miss M. Boles, Mr. Geo. Brown and Miss C. Wallach (cello and organ.) Requests for pieces to be played should be in writing and handed to any member of the choir. Refreshments will be served by the choir ladies. (347)

PROPHECY OF FIENSBERG

Interesting Explanation Shows How Forecast Has Until July to Reach Consummation.

Le Petit Journal of Paris says:

"Those who interest themselves in the science of divination know the prophecy of Fiensberg through which Mlle. Lenormand predicted in 1829 to William I., grandfather of the present German emperor, by means of a simple calculation, his elevation to the empire of Germany in 1871, the date of his death in 1888, and for the year 1914 the fall and disappearance of the Hohenzollerns.

"The year 1914 being expired and 1915 having appeared before the entire realization of the prophecy, of which a part only is up to the present realized, it is interesting to note the following commentary that has been written on this subject:

"'From the year 1829, when the calculation of Mlle. Lenormand commenced, to the year 1914, which terminated it, there has been a period which in astrology, as in astronomy (but more particularly in astrology), is called a cycle. All those who have some notion of one or the other of these sciences know that if the epochs are determined by the chronologists, the period is a succession of years comprised in the interval of a given sidereal revolution which is quite distinct from an annual revolution on which the former is based, and consequently varies in duration. The astronomical eras are naturally anterior to the historic eras, that is, the era of the incarnation called the Christian or vulgar era which marks the mean term or term of comparison; but if one sticks to the marking of the epochs by keeping a strict account of their relation with the period, it is found that the year 1914 would not end until the latter part of July, 1915. This would be the end of the astral year 1914-1915, in which, according to the oracle of Fiensberg, the fall and disappearance of the Hohenzollern dynasty is to take place.'"

AMERICAN CUSTOMS AWARD BENEFITS CANADIAN INDUSTRY

A decision of the American customs *court of appeal is of particular interest* to the British Columbia timber interests. It appears that the beading of sawed, planed, tongued and grooved lumber exported to the United States does not change its general designation as partially manufactured product, according to this decision. This means that this class of timber is entitled to free entry to the neighboring country, instead of being subject to a duty of 15 per cent. During the past few months a large quantity of beaded timber has been shipped to the other side of the border. The majority of the exports have paid the duty under protest and will, it is understood, be entitled to a rebate of the amounts disbursed. The tariff regulations which came into effect in 1913 stated that sawed, planed, tongued and grooved lumber not manufactured further was entitled to enter duty free. The question came up after the new regulations had been in force some time as to whether the beading of cealing and other similar lumber changed its class and the decision has now been given as above.

INDIAN SOLDIER KEPT HIS OATH

(By an Anglo-Indian.)

I found the Indian hospital at the College des Jesuites transformed. Roads had been made in the quagmire between the blackened ruins, walls demolished, flower borders laid along the paths and thousands of bulbs, crocuses, daffodils, narcissus, had been planted to gladden the spring. In this work the convalescents had lent a hand. A recreation ground with a pavilion was being prepared for them in the summer. It is to be hoped that before June the Indians will have reason to appreciate the climate of France, which they compare now with the monsoon in an Indian hill station.

Inside the new sheds and the habitable part of the building—the greater part of it was burnt down when the Jesuits left—one finds the same reformation. Thersh, laundry, X-rays and electric light installation, fire escape, bathrooms are all spick and span with the paint on them and shipshape. The wards of this hospital alone contain 1200 beds.

In the great theatre, now a ward, with its gallery hung with the flags of the seven allies, I wandered among the beds looking for men of the —th infantry, one of the hardest-hit Indian regiments in the war. They would be able to tell me how a certain officer—not one of them, though I had reason to believe that he was near them at the time—had fallen in the trenches. The doctor led me to the bed of Zorawar Singh, a naik of the regiment. He was considered one of the most intelligent men in the word and more likely than others to give me a clear account. He had lost one arm.

"It is of no account, Sahib," he said in response to my expression of sympathy, "we are soldiers. We are ready to give an arm or a leg or life for the Sircar. It is our calling."

I asked him about Fleming Sahib—I do not give the officer's real name. Zorawar Singh had seen him fall when the enemy reached the trench. "Marte, marte, murgya," he said, "He died beating, beating." He sat up in bed and waved his one arm. "And his hand was red," he added. That was all he could tell me; but it was enough. It was like a village bard describing the death of Rustum.

A Soldier's Oath.

Then he told me about Wariam Singh and his battalion who would not surrender. He was on leave when the regiment was mobilized and the news reached him in his village. It was a very hot night. They were sit*ting by the well, and when Wariam* Singh heard that the —th infantry were going Wilayat to fight for the Sircar against a different kind of white man, he said that, come what might, he would never surrender. He made a vow then and there and, contrary to all regimental discipline, held by it.

I can picture the scene, the stencilled shadows of the kikar in the moonlight, the smell of baked flour and dying embers, the almost motionless group in a ring like birds on the edge of a tank, and in the background the screen of tall sugar-cane behind the dry thorn hedge. The village Kahne-wallah (recounter of tales) would be half-chanting, half-intoning, with little tremulous grace notes the ballad about "Wa-ar-button Sahib," or Jan Nikalsain, when the lumbardar from the next village would appear by the well and portentously deliver the message.

The scene may have flickered before the eyes of Wariam Singh, lying stricken beside his machine gun, just as the cherry blossom of Kent is said to appear to the Kentish soldier. The two English officers in his trench had fallen; the Germans had taken the trenches to the left and the right, and they were enfiladed up to the moment when the final frontal wave broke in. The order came to retire, but Wariam Singh said, "I can not retire, I have sworn," and he stood by his machine gun.

"If he had retired no doubt he would have been slain. Remaining he was slain, but he slew many," was Zorawar Singh's comment.

Afterward the trench was taken back and the body of Wariam Singh was found under the gun. The corpses of the Germans lay all around "like stones in a river bed."

But even so the enemy did not command Zorawar Singh's respect. "They are children in battle," he said. "At 35 yards they lifted their rifles to fire, then all at once the earth became empty of them. Others came, and again all the earth became empty. They understand nothing."

Impressions of France.

I asked Zorawar Singh to tell me his impressions of France. It is a clean country, he said, and the people are kind. All along the railway he had seen cities, and one city joined another, so that you could not tell where one began and the other ended, and it seemed all like one street; and the land was everywhere cultivated and rich. He had been surprised to see dogs drawing carts and turning churns, and he noticed that there were no buffaloes or camels and no dung in the country. The chickens were very dear—instead of fourpence one paid six times this sum; but, on the other hand, the people of the country were very honest and had only one price. He knew the words for "chicken" and "thank you" and "trenches" and "salaam." The Francewallah Sahib (interpreter) had taught him these. As to the war, it was not like any ordinary war, but more like the Mahabharat, in which the gods came down and fought with men.

SHADOWGRAPHY FINDS BULLETS IN WOUNDED

PARIS.—An apparatus for the location of bullets by "shadowgraphy" has been devised by Dr. Wullyamoz at Lausanne.

The patient is laid on a radioscopic table beneath which an X-ray apparatus is fixed. A fluroscope with a screen attached is fixed over the patient's eyes. The X-rays penetrate first the table and then the body, the outlines of which are thrown on the screen together with a shadow of the bullet.

A small pair of pincers are then drawn beneath the body until their shadow encounters the bullet. The right spot, thus showing the surgeons exactly where to probe.

DEATH DEALING WEAPONS

Field Artillery.

A type of gun which can be used in any country without an excessive strain upon the horses. It consists usually of two patterns of weapon; (1) field guns proper, which are generally of 3 in. to 3.3 in. diameter or calibre, so mounted on their carriages that when fired they do not jump or move and thus require relaying, and (2) howitzers, which are short, squat guns that toss their projectiles high in the air. The diameter of howitzers and the weight of their shell or shrapnel are invariably greater than in the field gun proper. Field guns proper are furnished with shields to protect the men working them against bullets from the enemy's rifles and from his shrapnel. Their range varies from 5,500 to 9,000 yards. The British field gun fires a shell or shrapnel of about 18 lbs., the French one of 16 lbs., the German one of 15 lbs., the Russian of 14½ lbs., the Austrian one of 14 3-4 lbs. The British field howitzer is 4.5 in. in diameter and fires a shell weighing 35 lbs.

Heavy Artillery.

A heavier type of weapon than the field gun or field howitzer which can *only be transported with some difficulty* over good roads or hard ground. The British heavy artillery consists of four 60-pounder guns (i.e., guns firing a 60 lb. shell) with each division. The diameter of the gun is 5 in. and the weight of the weapon is 39 cwt.; it has a range of 10,000 yards. France has a short gun or howitzer designed by Commandant Rimailho of 6 in. diameter, firing a shell of about 94 lbs. weight. Only a very limited number of these guns were attached to the French army corps previous to the war; their disadvantage is their great weight, which is 47 cwt. Their range is 7,000 yards. Germany has a 5 in. howitzer firing a shell of about 90 lbs. and weighing 53 cwt.; she has also a 4 in. gun which fires a 30 lb. shell but requires a specially prepared platform. The Russian army is also well equipped with heavy artillery in the shape of 4 in. guns and 6 in. howitzers, but the details of these are confidential.

Horse Artillery.

A lighter type of gun than the field gun, specially designed for work with cavalry. In the field gun two of the gunners are seated on the carriage of the gun; in horse artillery all the gunners are mounted. The British horse artillery gun has a diameter of 3 in. and fires a shell or shrapnel weighing 12½ lbs.; there are 263 bullets in the shrapnel as against 375 in the field artillery projectile. The weight of the gun is 6 cwt., against the 9 cwt. of the field gun.

Siege Artillery.

A still heavier and larger type of gun than heavy artillery, and is usually employed for reducing fortresses. The Germans, however, are believed to have taken a number of their siege guns into the field, though the disadvantage of thus using these ponderous weapons is that they delay the movements of an army and require an enormous number of vehicles to feed them with ammunition. The best known German siege guns are the 3.2 in. howitzer, which fires a 250 lb. shell, and the 11 in. howitzer, which fires a shell of 750 lbs. weight. Howitzers of 12 in. and 17 in. diameter are said to have been employed by the German army at Liege and Namur and against Verdun, firing shells of 880 lbs. and 2,000 lbs. Great Britain has a siege howitzer of 9.2 in. diameter, firing a shell of 380 lbs., and France a weapon of 10.7 in. diameter, firing a shell of about 550 lbs. The Russian army employs a 12 in. siege howitzer, firing a shell of 800 lbs.

Besieging.

Besieging a fortress is the process of conducting operations for its capture by bombardment, mining and other methods employed by military engineers. Usually only a small section of the defenses is attacked, and against this all the besieger's resources are employed. The outer works are reduced one by one by bombardment, followed by assault. The heaviest artillery is employed. To enable the assailant to approach the fortifications, saps are carried forward. These are zigzag lines of trenches which are steadily strengthened and pushed nearer and nearer to the points selected for assault. Siege operations are usually protracted, as the process of carrying a sap against a fortress and bringing up heavy artillery is a slow one.

Bullet.

Bullet, modern, is usually of lead covered with nickel and of shape resembling an elongated half of an egg. The nickel casing is employed to prevent the lead from adhering to the rifling of the barrel and clogging it, thus rendering the shooting bad. The rifling, which consists of either grooves or ridges in the barrel of the rifle, imparts a spin to the bullet which keeps it straight and increases enormously the range and accuracy of the weapon. In most modern rifles a "Spitze" or sharp-pointed bullet is used, which is lighter than the blunt-nosed, old-fashioned bullet, of longer range and capable of greater penetration. The British bullet has a diameter of .303 in. and weighs in the older rifles 215 grains or half an ounce, in the newer about 160 grains. The German bullet has a diameter of .311 in. and weighs 154 grains. The French bullet has a diameter of .315 in. and weight 190 grains; it is made of an alloy of copper and zinc and has no nickel case.

Calibre.

The diameter of the bore of a gun—thus a gun of 12 in. calibre has a bore 12 in. across, taking a 12 in. projectile. Calibre is used in plural to express the length of the gun; thus a phrase often heard is a gun of 40 or 50 calibres, which means that the length of the gun is 40 or 50 times the diameter of the bore. Thus in a 12 in. gun of 50 calibres, the type mounted in the British dreadnoughts before the 15.5 in. gun was introduced, is a weapon 50 times 12 in. long, i.e., 50 ft. in length. The longer a gun is the greater is its power.

Cordite.

The British explosive employed in guns and rifles. The cordite now used is known as "Cordite Md.," i.e., cordite modified, and is superior to the older qualities. Its name is due to the fact that it looks like stout string or cord; it is made of gun cotton, nitro-glycerine and vaseline, which materials after thorough mixing are forced through small holes in a steel plate while in a pasty condition. The cord-like substance thus obtained may be twisted in ropes or cut into sections, according to the size of weapon in which it is to be used. Its color is brown, and the pattern used for heavy guns looks like nothing so much as old and much-used rope. It does not explode when it is set on fire, provided it is not in a confined space, and it does not readily detonate when it is struck with a hammer. Bullets can be fired through it without any unpleasant effect. It does not deteriorate when exposed under water. It has been employed for more than 20 years in the British service, and in that period there has never been a magazine explosion, such as destroyed the French battleship Jena. When fired in a big gun Cordite Md. gives an intensely orange or scarlet flash, and a dense cloud of smoke, which, however, instantly disperses.

Dum-Dum Bullet.

Dum-dum bullets are bullets with the lead uncovered at the nose of the projectile or with nicks cut in the nickel covering. The result of this is that the bullet on striking any object flattens out like a mushroom and inflicts an exceedingly severe wound. The name comes from Dum-Dum, an ammunition factory in India where these bullets were made for the special purpose of fighting against Pathans and other frontier tribes whose vitality was such that the ordinary pattern of bullet failed to put them out of action on hitting. The dum-dum bullet under the laws of war may not be used in struggles between civilized powers. The ordinary bullets can be converted into dum-dum by cutting off the point.

TRIBUTE PAID TO RED CROSS SOCIETY

TORONTO.—A glowing tribute was paid to Col. Ryerson and Noel Marshall by Sir John Gibson, K. C. M. G., formerly lieutenant-governor of Ontario, who in the course of his speech said that the society could not have hoped to have done the splendid work that it accomplished had it not been for the invaluable services rendered by gentlemen who had without any re*muneration given almost their whole* attention to the interests of the society.

"I particularly wish to mention the name of Noel Marshall," said Sir John, "for he has, as chairman of the executive committee, rendered a great service to the Red Cross society. The chairman of the committee is, one may almost say, the society itself, for through his hands must pass practically everything relating to the work of the society. Always ready to assist in every way and never giving offense, courteous and obliging to all who seek his assistance and advice, he has devoted his whole time to the best interests of the society. Without his services the society could not have attained the wonderful results that it has attained and a debt *of gratitude* is due him for the time, care and energy that he has devoted day in and day out to the Canadian Red Cross society."

Sir John then spoke of the services that Col. Ryerson had given to the society of which he had been the founder. The speaker said he (Col. Ryerson) had represented the society in South Africa during the late war, where he had performed a splendid work and he (the speaker) was glad to lay down the reins of office as first president to allow Col. Ryerson to take them up.

The following are the main points in the president's address:

"In presenting the report of the Canadian Red Cross society for the year 1914 the reader will be impressed with the active work of the society and with its great extent. He will observe that not only have we supplied the hospitals at Quebec, Valcartier and Toronto exhibition grounds, but we have sent very large quantities of stores to England for distribution to the Canadian hospitals there and, through the British Red Cross society, to the hospitals at the front.

"It will also be observed that we have contributed eight motor ambulances for use by the Canadian contingent, of which one was supplied by the Sherbrooke, Que., branch, and one by the southern Alberta branch. We desire to increase the number of ambulances for the contingent up to 12 and we would be pleased if any of the branches would contribute the remaining four.

"We have also given to the British Red Cross society 12 motor ambulances, which are now in operation and have proved to be of good service. A novel feature is a traveling field kitchen. This kitchen, which is driven by motor power, moves in the rear of the fighting line and it is capable of supplying with hot soup, hot coffee and bread 500 men per day. The importance of giving to men, who have recently been wounded, some nourishing food is obvious. This kitchen will meet these requirements.

"Her royal highness Princess Christian is organizing a hospital train of the latest pattern, consisting of a number of coaches, a dispensary, operating room and a kitchen, besides quarters for nurses, orderlies and doctors, in charge of the train. This train will carry 500 men and is the second of the kind which has been organized for service in France and will be ready and in running order by the end of January.

"The Canadian society was only too glad to contribute the cost of one coach, namely $9,500."

"The Red Cross society," concludes Col. Ryerson, "appeals as does anything else, to the minds and hearts of the people of Canada and we would be lacking in our duty did we not use prudent and wise measures to affect the object they have in their minds, namely, the relief of distress and suffering caused by this vast and inhuman war."

IF YOU HAVE POULTRY FOR SALE TRY A WANT AD

Head and Toe Display

Smarter Hats for Men

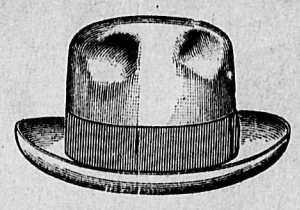
WANTED—The best dressed men in Nelson to give their opinion on these hats. Never before have we experienced such good style, quality and low prices as are here shown.

Correct Styles in Stetson's and Christy's

SOFT SHAPES FOR INFORMAL WEAR—COLORS IN NEW SHADES OF TABAC, MOSS AND OLIVE

STIFF MODELS ARE BECOMING STRONGER IN DEMAND

WE HAVE SOME ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS



Raw Edge Round Edge Rope Edge

A becoming shape for everyone. You may be full, sharp or normal featured, each having his own particular requirements.

WE HAVE THEM

Our well assorted stock can beat any reasonable demand.

MODERATE PRICES RANGE

$1.25, $2.50, $3.00 to $4.50

If the Head Is Well Covered the Foot Must Be Well Shod

THIS IS WHERE WE SHINE

Women's Tan Boots $3.75

WHILE THEY LAST—Any pair Ladies' Tan Boots in the store, Button or Lace, for **$3.75**

Extra Special $5.95

MEN'S 12-in. BLACK OR TAN WATERPROOF PROSPECTING BOOT—These boots are made from the very best Calf, Goodyear Welts, heavy durable soles. Values, $8.50.
This Week for..... **$5.95**

We are also showing a nice line of Ladies' Patent Leather, Dull Leather and Vici Boots. Up-to-date styles.
Prices from..... **$3.50 to $5.50**

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AT EIGHT P.M.

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W. P. TIERNEY, General Sales Agent.
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Cars shipped to all railway points

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Now is the season to prepare for these little aggravating insects. We carry Moth Bags, Camphor Moth Balls and Naphhaline. Prices reasonable.

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The Drug Store That Is Different.
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Mail orders filled promptly.
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China, Glassware, Crockery for second-hand articles that you do not need at home. Money is no object to us—we swap our goods for yours.

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THE LATEST AND BEST PICTURES SHOWN

Ladies' Winter Weight Cashmere Hose
Per Pair 25c

The Ark
New and Second Hand Furniture
Cheapest in the City.
Phone L395 606 Vernon St
J. W. Holmes, Mgr.
Nelson, B.C.

NOTICE
Auction Sale

W. Cutler wishes to inform the citizens of Nelson and the public generally that he will hold a series of monthly sales at his salesroom, 609 Vard Street, commencing Tuesday next, the 23rd inst., at 2:30. Goods of every description may be sent in for these sales, in large or small quantities. Cattle, horses, carts, wagons, harness, machinery, etc. Express wagon on hand for collection and distribution of goods.

WILL NOT TARNISH.

Steel made by a new process, and said to be non-rusting, unstainable and untarnishable, has been brought out by an English firm, says Popular Mechanics. It is especially adapted to use in making table cutlery, the claim being made that it retains its polish indefinitely with use, even when it is brought into contact with acid foods. The cost of this steel is about double that of ordinary steel.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Fruits.

Bananas, per dozen	.40@ .50
Lemons, per dozen	.30
Florida Grape Fruit, each	.10
California Grape Fruit, 3..	.25
Apples, per box	.85@2.00
Local Northern Spys	2.00
Apples, 5 lbs.	.25
Navel oranges, doz., from	.15@ .25
Figs, cooking, 2 lbs.	.25
Dates, Halloway, lb.	.15@ .17½
Dates, Fard, 2 lbs	.35
Dates, Dromedary, pkg...	.15
Walnuts, per lb.	.25@ .30
Pecans, per lb.	.25
Filberts, per lb	.25
Almonds, per lb	.25@ .30
Brazils, per lb.	.25@ .30

Meats.

Beef, wholesale	12½@ .16
Pork, wholesale	.12@ .14
Mutton, wholesale	.17
Veal, wholesale	.16@ .20
Fresh killed beef, retail	.10@ .28
Pork, retail	.13@ .22
Mutton, retail	12½@ .25
Veal, retail	.15@ .30
Hams, retail	.20@ .25
Bacon, retail	.20@ .35
Lard, retail	.15@ .16
Chickens, retail	.20@ .25
Sausages, retail	.18@ .25
Turkey, per lb.	.28@ .30
Geese per lb.	.25@ .28
Ducks, per lb.	.25@ .28

Vegetables.

Radishes, per bunch	.05
Parsnips, per 100 lbs.	1.25
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Dry onions, per lb.	.04
Cabbage, local lb.	.02@ .03
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.75@2.00
Hothouse lettuce, lb.	.40
New carrots, 100 lbs.	1.00
Turnips, per lb.	.02

Foodstuffs.

Robin Hood	2.50
Gold Drop Flour	2.25
B. & K. Bread Flour	2.40
Five Roses	2.50
Lake of the Woods, bag	2.50
Royal Household	2.50
King's Quality	2.40
Mother's Favorite	2.15
Purity Flour	2.50
H.B. Co. Hungarian	2.15
Castle	2.15
Quaker	2.40
Fancy Queen	2.25

Sugar.

Granulated, B. C. Cane, 100-lb. sacks	8.75@9.00
Lump sugar, 2 lbs.	.30
Granulated B. C., 20-lb. sk.	1.80@1.85
Brown sugar, 3 lbs.	.25
Syrup, maple, bottle	.60
Syrup, gallon	1.75@2.00
Honey, comb, per lb.	.25
Honey, 1-lb. jars	.25@ .35
Honey, local clover, jar	.40

Dairy Produce.

Butter, creamery, 2 lbs.	.85
N.Z. Butter, 2 lbs.	.95
Cheese, Canadian, lb.	.25@ .30
Curlew Butter, lb	.45
Cheese, Can. Stilton, lb...	.30
Cheese, Imp, Stilton, lb.	.60
Cheese, Swiss, lb.	.35@ .40
Eggs, local, new laid, doz.	.35
Prairie Eggs, doz	.30

GENERAL STEELE SUFFERS INJURY AT TORONTO

TORONTO, March 21.—Gen. Sam B. Steele, who has been mentioned as the officer to command the second contingent, sustained a painful injury on Saturday afternoon when he was thrown from his horse as he was about to leave the exhibition grounds. Gen. Steele was at once removed to the private patients' pavilion of the general hospital and is now under the care of Lieut.-Col. J. Roberts.

Dr. Roberts stated tonight that Gen. Steele's condition was such that he might be able to leave the hospital shortly. Along with a bad shaking up, Gen. Steele, who is heavily built, received a dislocated collar bone. An operation performed by Dr. Roberts placed the injured member in its proper position.

"His injuries, fortunately, are lighter than might have been expected," said Dr Roberts. "I hope he will be able to leave the hospital in a few days."

LOSSES HEAVY DURING SECOND WEEK IN MARCH

LONDON, March 21.—A casualty list issued by the war office, dated March 17, contains the names of 25 officers who were killed on the field or died of wounds and of 32 others wounded or missing. It brings the totals for the week from March 10 to 17 up to 265 killed and 427 wounded.

Nelson News of the Day

BRISK DEMAND AT SATURDAY'S MARKET

Eggs Sell at Three Dozen for Dollar—Butter More Plentiful—Fine Display of Flowers.

Saturday's session of the public market opened with quite a brisk demand on the part of patrons for seasonable produce of which there was for the most part a good supply on hand.

The price of eggs sagged a little in large lots. They were selling at 35c per dozen or three dozen for $1. Dressed chickens and in fact all kinds of meats sold rapidly. There was on hand a nice display of cut flowers and house plants for which there was a fair demand. Butter was more plentiful than for some time past.

During the morning J. W. Holmes, chairman of the board of control, with several other members of the board, supervised and looked into various details in connection with the government of the institution Saturday's quotations were:

Beets, carrots, parsnips, per cwt. $2; potatoes, per cwt., $1.75; turnips, per cwt., $1.50; squash per cwt., $2.50; onions, per lb. 5c; parsley, per bunch, 5c; radishes, per bunch 5c; cabbage, each, 5c to 10c; apples, per box, $1.50 to $1.75; hens, live, each, 75c to $1; chickens, per lb., 22c to 25c; ducks, live, each $1.25; cockerels, live, each, $2.00; pork, per pound, 8c. to 18c; beef, per lb., 10c to 20c; layer cakes, each, 35c to 40c; tarts, dozen, 20c; dropcakes, dozen, 20c; honey, per lb. 40c; eggs, per setting of 14, $1.25; butter, per lb., 40c; eggs, per doz., 35c. 3 doz., $1; cider, per gal., 75c; jam, pints, each 20c; pickles, per qt., 40c; climbing roses, 3 years old, $1; black currant bushes, each, 15c to 25c; spirea, each, 35c; raspberry canes, per 100, $2; lilac bushes, each, $1; flowers, cut, per bunch, 25c to 40c; pot plants, per pot, 25c; hyacinths, per pot, 25c to 75c; poeticus Oranus, per doz., 40c; daffodils, per doz., 40c; rose bushes, each, 40c to 75c; clothes hampers, each, $3 to $5; clothes baskets, each, $1.50 to $2.50; clothes baskets, small, 75c to $1.50.

RED CROSS NEEDS CLEAN WHITE RAGS

Society Has Use for Such Articles and Is Making Special Appeal from Toronto.

The Red Cross society, with headquarters at Toronto, is making a special appeal for old clean and white cotton and linen rags, and has issued the following statement:

"How great the need is for clean white rags it is hard to realize, but it is daily becoming greater and the wounded and sick already outnumber the population of the city of Vancouver. Every bit of clean, white cotton, damask, crash, huckaback, muslin and even strong canvas will be of use. Pieces of old muslin blouses four inches square, ragged old handkerchiefs and table napkins. Everything that is white and will go through the washing machine will be of the greatest value. Depots will be arranged in town for the reception of parcels of linen as well, but particulars of this will be announced as soon as arrangements are perfected and in the meantime ladies are asked to put aside all the suitable material they have."

F. E. Dockerill of Trail was a Nelson visitor on Saturday, registering at the Hume.

Mrs. W. H. Wright of Slocan City paid the city a visit over the week end. She was at the Strathcona.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Guernsey of Trail were Nelson visitors on Saturday registering at the Strathcona.

A. M. Johnson, Liberal candidate in Nelson riding at the forthcoming provincial elections, will address a public meeting in the Liberal club rooms tonight at 8 o'clock.

Miss Violet Clyde, teacher at the Harrop public school, reached the city last night on her return from a visit to her home at Robson. She is at the Hume.

C. O. Rodgers, the well known Creston lumberman, came in on the Crow boat last night and registered at the Hume. He will spend today in the city, returning to Creston tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Hay left last night for Vancouver. Mr. Hay who for the past three years has been manager in Nelson of the Canadian Explosives, Limited, has been transferred to the Vancouver office.

FLAMES STILL RAGE ON COTTON STEAMER

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

GENOA, via Paris, March 21.—Serious damage has been done by a fire which started in the hold of the English steamer Clan Mackellar, with a cargo of 11,000 bales of cotton from New Orleans. The flames have not yet been extinguished.

The Clan Mackellar, a British steamer of 3,061 tons, left New Orleans Jan. 31 for Genoa, where she arrived Feb. 26.

WILL DISCUSS ROSE SHOW AT MEETING

Improvement Association Wants Large Attendance—Arbor Day Will Also Receive Consideration.

In an effort to create a more general interest in the work of the association and in the third annual rose show which is to be held during the coming summer the officers of the Nelson Improvement association are extending a general invitation to the public to be in attendance at the meeting which will be held in the board of trade rooms on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

At its annual meeting the association, in view of the success of the past two annual rose shows, decided to go ahead with arrangements for the show this year and at the meeting on Wednesday preliminary arrangements for the event will be discussed.

Several other matters are to be brought up at the meeting, including arrangements for the Arbor day clean-up, in which the association members take an active part. Some further discussion is also expected regarding the vacant lot cultivation movement.

ADDRESS MEETING IN NELSON TONIGHT

Large Audience Expected to Hear Provincial Horticulturist and Prairie Markets Commissioner

R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist and J. Forsyth Smith, prairie markets commissioner for the provincial government, were visitors to the city last night and will leave this morning for Boswell, where they will address meetings this morning and afternoon. They will return to Nelson tonight and address a meeting in the city council chamber at 8 o'clock.

On Tuesday they go to Queen's Bay, where they will address the ranchers of that district and returning to Nelson on Tuesday night they will remain in the city until Wednesday morning, when they will leave for the Boundary to complete their tour of the province.

At the Hume last night Mr. Winslow stated that he was delighted with the large attendances at the meetings in this district. The interest manifest in the meetings, too, is all that can be desired and a large attendance of ranchers and others interested in agriculture in Nelson district is expected to be on hand at the meeting here tonight, he said.

Mr. Winslow will deal with the work of his department and Mr. Smith with marketing conditions and at the conclusion of their addresses they will answer questions from the audience.

TELLS HOW FARMERS CAN GET SEED GRAIN

Considerable Quantity Being Sent to Nelson—Application Forms Must Be Made Out

One hundred and fifty bushels of wheat and 1,200 bushels of oats will be sent to Nelson for distribution among the farmers of this district applying for it, according to information received in the city from W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture for the provincial government. The seed, both wheat and oats, will be sold to farmers able to pay for it at 3 cents a pound, states the deputy minister, who goes on to point out the method of obtaining it which must be adopted by those who are unable to buy it themselves.

Government agents at Nelson, Vernon, Kamloops and Vancouver, he states, have been supplied with application forms and form of note which must be signed by the applicant before seed can be supplied. These forms can be obtained by farmers upon applying to the government agents at these centres.

In no case will seed be supplied without applicants first signing these form, and farmers wishing to secure seed are advised to immediately apply for forms and after filling them out to mail them to the government agents without delay. Not more than 1,000 lbs. of seed will be supplied to any one applicant and seed is supplied on the distinct understanding that it is only to be used for seeding purposes by the applicant himself. The deputy minister continues:

"It is understood and expected that only those who are quite unable to buy the seed will avail themselves of this offer."

Six carloads of seed grain has already been secured by the government.

The funeral of the late Mrs. J. M. McFarlane of Crescent Valley took place on Saturday afternoon from the undertaking parlors of the Standard Furniture company, Rev. Fred H. Graham officiating. The pallbearers were: Rev. Mr. Sallam and E. S. Richardson of Crescent Valley and Hiram Gillett, Roy Kellogg, W. J. Eades and Mr. Riley of Nelson. There were a large number of floral tributes from friends in Crescent Valley and Nelson including C. P. Grizzelle, Miss Emma Jarvis and John Linebaugh.

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Bapco Marine Paint
White, Green and Red
AND BERRY BROS. "LUXEBERRY" SPAR VARNISH
We can also supply you with Paint and Varnish Remover, Sand Paper, Varnish and Paint Brushes, etc.
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Bearing Orchard For Rent
Splendid Opportunity—Ten Lots and Four-Roomed House in Fairview. City water. Forty fruit trees, numerous small fruits, truck garden. Everything in splendid condition. Fine location. But you must act at once. Open to offer.
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Our shop is equipped to handle all kinds of repair work. No contract too large, no job too small. If you have any electrical appliance out of order see us and get an estimate.
Kootenay Electric Construction Company
Annable Block. Nelson, B. C.

MINE NEAR PRINCETON WILL SHIP TO TRAIL

(Special to The Daily News.)

PRINCETON, B. C., March 21.—While the water is low in the rivers a number of placer miners are at work prospecting for paystreaks on the bars.

Work on the Silver Bell group, Siwash creek, has begun with a force of six men. Ore will be hauled to the Kettle Valley railway, nine miles, and shipped to Trail. The ore is silver-gold, running in values from assays recently made $50 per ton.

Lindsay A. McIntyre, for the past few months advertising manager for The Daily News, left on Saturday night for Vancouver where he intends to enlist for active service with the third Canadian overseas expeditionary force.

Production
To produce both quantity and quality the best results are obtained by using Complete
CHEMICAL FERTILIZER
To produce shipping quality your fertilizer should contain Potash.
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

If You Only Knew

that Toric Fits-U Eye-glasses are to strained eyes you would visit me today.
R. L. DOUGLAS
The Graduate Optician and Optometrist, Certified by a Provincial Board of Examiners in Optometry.
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Nelson, B. C.

Bell's Perth Whiskey
AGENTS
The Nelson Wine & Spirit Company
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SWEET PEAS
LOOK AT THESE FROM OUR STOCK
King White, Wedgewood, Etta Dyke, Nubian, T. Stevenson, Mrs. Breadmore, Lovely, Watkins, Illuminator, Prince Olaf and many others. We also have a very choice Sweet Pea Mixture. Our seeds are selling fast. They are all fresh and good. Ever try Broad Windsor Beans? We have them.
BUY YOUR SEEDS HERE
CITY DRUG & STATIONERY CO.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED NELSON, B.C.

POETRY OF WAR

How It Has Changed With the Passage of the Centuries.

In an article on the poetry of war, by Edmund Kemper Broadus in the University Magazine, it is pointed out that war poems present a series of moving pictures wrought by the poetic impulses of successive generations on the film of history, says an exchange. These pictures show the changing physical aspects of war, and at the same time reflect the changing psychology of a nation at grips with a mortal enemy—the growing complexity of mood of a slowly-maturing civilization, disrupted from time to time by the impact of primitive passion.

An unknown poet has left us a picture of the battle of Brunanburg—fought a thousand years ago. What a contrast as we escape from the ghastly warfare of the machine and win back on the wings of poetry to the primitive warfare of man with man!

Here—says our author—here, in this old world poem, are no deafening explosions, no hurtling lead, no airborne ministers of death, no complex mechanism of war. It is good, clean fighting with sword and axe and javeline and shield.

The movement of the Anglo-Saxon verse, with its syllabic freedom and its flexible alliterative harmonies, rings true to the music of the whistling javelin and the clang of sword on shield. In the old verses there was not only the vaunt of battle but those little chivalric touches which lightened the scenes of carnage.

It is hard to tear oneself away from these primitive battles. The men are man's men, the weapons are man's weapons, the outcome hangs on individual prowess, not on impersonal mechanism.

Centuries pass and then we have the poetry of the bow. Then the crossbow is introduced and comes into use in spite of its being prohibited by the Lateran council as "too deadly to be used against Christians!" Think of that in these days of deadly mines!

Then comes the age of gunpowder, the development of the ship and the poet finds himself in an atmosphere where imagination can take full flight. Let us hark back to the days of Edward III. We find him gathering his ships together and defeating the French—our enemies in those days—in the harbor of Sluys. Lawrence Minot, the Kipling of the hour, sang a song on that victory—and with the irony of a Tommy Atkins of today he told how the gallant seamen of King Edward's ship cast the Frenchmen in the water—

"Out of France came the Caitiffs
To learn how to swim."

Naval Ballads.

The fighting ship! It caught the imagination of Gervase Markham, of Sir Walter Raleigh and others, and it inspired Tennyson to write perhaps the greatest naval ballad ever penned. There are many ballads of the early days when gunpowder was a novelty—a "devilish" novelty, as Shakespeare thought it—which still hold the field today. Few of us pause to think that "The British Grenadiers" is a song which dates from 1698.

Whene'er we are commanded to storm
the palisades,
Our leaders march with fuses and we
with hand grenades;
We throw them from the glacis, about
the enemy's ears,
Sing, tow, row, row, row, row, row,
for the British grenadiers.

Crude brass cannon stirred Addison's imagination, cannon of a finer type were written of by Tennyson—in whose days there was individual heroism, skill of horsemanship—relics of primitive warfare.

Gradually the individual became absorbed into the machine, yet still there are themes for the poet to be found in the dank trenches, and on the mighty main where grotesque, unpicturesque steel monsters grapple. Here is the opening stanza of Alfred Noyes' noble poem, "Searchlights":

Shadow by shadow, stripped for fight,
The lean black cruisers search the
sea.
Night long their level shafts of light
Revolve and find no enemy.
Only they know each leaping wave
May hide the lightning and their
grave.

Present Day Poetry.

And what of the poetry of the present war? There is much of it that will live; much of it that, having served its turn—reflected the spirit of the moment—we would fain hope will die.

It is to be hoped that in years to come William Watson's "Funeral March for Kaiser William II." will have no more need to be remembered than the German "Hymn of Hate." Time was when bitter words had to be written because they were true of the time.

Witness the sonnet by Wordsworth in 1802:

Milton! thou should'st be living at
this hour;
England hath need of thee; she is a
fen
Of stagnant waters; alter, sword and
pen,
Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall
and bower,
Have forfeited thtir ancient English
dower
Of inward happiness. We are selfish
men;
Oh! raise us up, return to us again;
And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.

The lines that will live will be those that reflect the solidarity of the Empire in setting ourselves in battle array against tyranny and oppression—in fighting for a good cause. Such lines Henry Noyes penned in "The Vigil":

Think that when tomorrow comes
War shall claim command of all,
Thou must hear the roll of drums,
Thou must hear the trumpet's call.
Now before they silence ruth,
Commune with the voice of truth;
England! on thy knees tonight
Pray that God defend the right.

HUMAN FLY FALLS.

Six stories above Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where noonday crowds had watched him climb up the sheer side of the Mutual Life building, Charles Reynolds, Philadelphia's candidate for "human fly" honors, felt a bit of plaster crumbling beneath his calloused finger tips. A moment he swayed on the two inch footing, then fell backward and down 30 feet to the roof of the Philadelphia Business college. A bad fracture of the left arm and a slight cut over one eye were the only injuries physicians could find. Reynolds, who is an acrobat, married, has had no steady work for some time and has been performing human fly stunts in a desperate attempt to advertise his ability. Some time ago he did a sensational bit of juggling on an upper story of the Widener building. He took a scientific acrobat's fall or his climb might have been his last. Avoiding turning he struck the roof broadside, sacrificing his arm and getting an awful blow in the ribs, instead of a broken neck as might have been expected.

FOOTBALL WITH BREAD—GERMAN LAMBASTS BRITAIN

The German, even in times of peace, holds bread in honor. The Englishman as a prisoner actually plays football with it. The Englishman has long been playing football with all kinds of objects—with the truth, with the liberty of subjugater nations, with the sovereignty of neutral countries and with international rights.

He suits his own comfort. He crushes whole nations against the wall, and rejoices if a good purpose is achieved, such as the starvation of the German nation.

One can imagine the well-fed English merchant or employee reading in an English paper, perhaps in June, 1916, over his breakfast of bacon and eggs: "A further 75,000 people starved to death in Berlin. Munich faced by starvation. Germany haunted by the spectre of hunger."

It is only necessary to picture the satisfaction of the rotund reader to become convinced that Germany must use the strongest measures against this England which wishes to increase the death crop of the battlefield by hundreds of thousands of deaths by starvation and proceeds with this task with the same cold-blooded imperturbability as that shown by the English officers who play football with our army bread.

We owe it to the thousands of brave Germans who lie beneath the ground, to the women who lament their losses in silence, to the children who clamor for lost fathers, and, above all, we owe it to ourselves, we who still live, to exact from England a terrible reparation.—Kolnische Zeitung.

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